The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 16 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai,

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	15th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6148	19th. Jan.	30th. Jan
Kirin Maru	D. Tsuda	8805	24th Jan.	6th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	1920	6th Feb.	13th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI-SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	23r Jan.	....
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	.....
City of Lahore	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 21st Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Friday 22nd January *Direct

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 25th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons on Thursday 21st January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,080 tons on Thursday 28th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar., Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "QUEEN AMELIE" 4,378 tons about 20th January calling at Mangalore, Calicut, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th January, 1915,

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,388	J. Kinnaird	26th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	E.N.E.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back		
from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland		
from Marseilles and back		
from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..... Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... ,,	30,000,000
RESER FUND	..... ,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	..... £	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	..... £	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	... £	900,000
Reserve Fund	..... £	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	..... Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	..... Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	..... Rs.	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate chargee, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	..... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	..... Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	... Rs.	20,06,000
Capital Subscribed	..... Rs.	19,56,000
Capital Paid up	..... Rs.	11,42,795
Reserve Fund	..... Rs.	10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jammoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

138086

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse s. now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED SMALL FLAT in or near Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5093

WANTED a CORRESPONDENCE Clerk with sound knowledge of English. Typist preferred. Apply B. ARDESHIR & CO., Kalbadevi Road. 5082

WANTED a thoroughly experienced MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

WANTED EUROPEAN married couple or bachelor to share a nicely furnished bungalow at Andheri; only 10 minutes from Railway Station—Expenses moderate. Apply to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

WANTED a (male) HOUSE-KEEPER. Must be a vegetarian and familiar with English manner of living. Good Salary. Apply stating terms (free quarters) and with full particulars to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5046

WANTED by a lady, a LADY COMPANION-Secretary. Must be refined and well educated. Good salary. Apply stating terms, (free quarters) and with full particulars to Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5046

S. N. COMPANY.

WANTED MASTER for an upcountry Mill, duties to commence on April 1st.

Applicants should state previous experience and submit copies of testimonials and references. Apply to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5086

WANTED a CASHIER, well versed in accounts, salary about Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Guarantee Rs. 10,000 required. Apply to Box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5084

WANTED for two months for I. G. T. S. "PATRICK STEWART," a THIRD OFFICER. Pay Rs. 175, plus messing allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem. First Class fare paid to Karachi, also return fare at expiration of engagement. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Karachi. 3080

WANTED a Principal for the Mohinder College, Patiala. Pay Rupees 500—50—1,000 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should reach the Foreign Secretary, Patiala State, Patiala, by the 31st January 1915.

BHAGWAN SINGH,
3066 Foreign Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED 1st and 2nd class Engineer for ICE MILL, up-cuntry. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5105

SMALL FLAT WANTED for bachelor. Fort or Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 59, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5110

WANTED—Loan Rs 30,000 on Mill property and personal surety. No Brokers needed. Apply WARWICK & Co., 219 Hornby Road. 5101

LARGE EXPORTERS require General Clerk experienced, preparing shipping documents. Salary Rs. —30. State particulars. Reply to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5088

WANTED for Nerbudda Club.—A first class Cook, must be capable of running big dinners and suppers and able to make cakes and sweets, etc.—Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY. 3068

COTTON TRADE or MILL EMPLOYMENT required by a Hindu Bombay Graduate. Good references. Please apply to Box No. 56, Adv Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2109

WANTED SITUATION as a clerk, by one, who knows typewriting and writes very good hand; has good experience of Solicitors and Commercial line. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5096

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER as ASSISTANT ENGINEER for a LOCAL MILL. Apply with full particulars, age and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 58, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5109

TWO BATCHELORS willing to share room require board, residence with quiet family, terms Rs. 50 each or thereabouts. Reply to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5099

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.—Wanted. TRAINED NURSES required for War Patients. Pay Rs. 60 with allowances.

Probationers also required.

Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3067

WANTED TWO SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL experienced Engineers for Ginning Factories of Nasirabad and Kekri to reduce Coal consumption. Apply PANDIT NAURANG RAI SHARMA, c/o Champalal Ramswarup, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5097

WANTED for MOMBASA and B. E. AFRICA, 2 FIRST CLASS COOKS and 1 SMART BOY. At least one year's agreement passage paid both ways. Must be sober and honest. Apply sharp with references personally.

R. E. COLLIN AND CO.,
5102 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, experienced in accounts. One having already served in a Wine and General merchant's business preferred. Salary 40-4-60 with prospects. Please apply stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials to "B.R.C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5104

WANTED for the BARWANI STATE P. W. D. a DRAFTSMAN with experience in architectural drawing and two Surveyors with experience of irrigation schemes. Applicatoins with testimonials stating qualifications and pay required to be submitted to the DEWAN DURBAR BARWANI STATE CENTRAL INDIA. 5106

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—1. NINETH T. B. Bay Aust. Mare by "Imperioria" dam by "Mena" by "Jeweller," rising 7 years, very well-bred and good looking, very promising, upto any weight, very fast, light mouth and very handy; has commenced to play in slow Chukkers but can make a first class pony with a little more practice. Price Rs. 2,000.

2. PATIENCE, Bay Aus. Mare, 6 years, a first class well-bred, very strong and fast and good medium weight carrying pony, has light mouth, has been playing Rs. 2,000.

3. CHICHESTER, Chestnut High-Class Arab, 9 years, upto any weight, plenty of quality, very strong, good looking, very fast, exceptionally handy; has played in many Tournaments and won Races. Price Rs. 1,500.

4. RAJA, Gr. Arab, 9 years, very fast, upto weight, has played in Tournaments, extremely handy. Price Rs. 1,500.

5. DIJLA, High-Class Gr. Arab, 8 years, upto weight, exceptionally handy and very fast. Price Rs. 1,000.

1. No. 1 can make a vne Cavalry charger and very comfortable hack. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be used also as very comfortable hacks and Nos. 2 and 3 can make fine Infantry chargers.

2. All above ponies are priced low for immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo on account of the War and does not expect to get Polo for a considerable time and hence reducing his Stables.

3. All ponies are measured for Life and are believed to be absolutely sound: open to any veterinary examination.

4. Reasonable offers will be considered.

For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India. 3069

CITY AND HALL LINES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture for sale. No dealers or brokers need apply. Open to inspection. Apply to M. P. c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5009

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of Taylor Lang's 1890 mules of 1 3/8 inch. guage, 756 spindles and stretch 64 inches. Can be seen in working order at the Jamshed Mills. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 5092

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET.—A comfortable self contained flat consisting of four rooms fitted with electric fans and gas, one long and one short varandah, kitchen with gas stove, bathroom with latent sanitary fittings, and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 75 per month Suitable for chumery. Situated at the rear of our premises. Apply to EVANS, FRASER AND CO. 5107

NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1915-16.

THE South Indian Railway Company Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1915), TENDERS for the supply of the following articles during the TWELVE months ending 31st March, 1916:—

Castor Oil, about 1,160 candies.
Cocoanut Oil, about 210 candies.
Kerosine Oil, 125 deg. (in bulk) about 1,178,000 pounds.
Kerosine Oil, 125 deg. (in tins), about 61,000 pounds.
Kerosine Oil 150 deg. (in tins), about 103,000 pounds.
Mineral Axle Oil, about 126,000 gallons.
Cylinder Oil, about 34,000 gallons.
Cylinder, Lubricating Oil, Wakefield's S. H. S., about 55,000 pounds.
Boiled Linseed Oil, about 13,700 gallons.
Raw Linseed Oil, about 1,100 gallons.
Reelers' Cotton Waste, about 700 cwts.
Weavers' Cotton Waste, about 2,300 cwts.
Flax, about 5,200 pounds.
Country Sealing Wax, about 10,000 pounds.
Heavy Mineral Grease, about 42,300 pounds.
Miscellaneous Stores, (European and Country), as per Schedule.
Stationery, about as per Schedule.

2. For DETAILED NOTICE, TENDER FORMS and any further particulars, apply to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

3. Copies of the Schedules of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery can be had from the Superintendent of Stores upon Tenderers remitting to him the sum of TWO RUPPES each.

4. The Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any Tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance. 3080

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARMY DEPARTMENT.

IT IS NOTIFIED that separation allowance has been sanctioned for the period of the war, and with effect from the 1st October, 1914, or such later date as the separation occurred, to the families of all non-commissioned officers and men not on the married establishment who were married before the 14th August, 1914, and whose husbands have proceeded on field service outside Indian limits.

Such families should apply to the officer commanding the regiment, or depot of a regiment, to which their husbands belong, giving, the soldier's name, rank, number and regiment, with the date and place of marriage and the names, ages and sexes of their children, if any. Marriage and birth or baptismal certificates are required, and should, if possible, be enclosed with their application, to save delay in the issue of separation allowance.

If any difficulty arises in obtaining the certificates of marriage or of birth, a representation should be made to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla, giving particulars of date and place. Steps will then be taken to verify them. The production of certificates (or fication as above) is necessary in all cases.

In cases where the soldier's unit or depot has left India, the above information should be furnished direct to the Divisional Disbursing Officer of the Division in which residing.

G. D. OGILVIE, Captain,
Assistant Secretary,
3081 to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified for the information of MEDICAL GRADUATES of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY that the subject for the above-named Lectureship for the Winter Session 1915-16 will be "Pathology" and for that of 1916-17 "Therapeutics." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session 1915-16 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 31st March, 1915.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

N. F. CHILDE, M.B.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
5078 Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE AT THE ELPHINSTONE MILL.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste and cotton tares produced at the above Mills till 31st March, 1915. Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Manager till 23rd instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Manager. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day.

KESHOWJI JETHABHOY,
Secretary.
5079

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of our client Bai JIVIBAI widow of TAHERBHAI CUMROODIN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the deceased Taherbhai Cumroodin who died at Bombay on the 10th day of January, 1915, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Bai Jivibai widow of Taherbhai Cumroodin on or before the 1st day of February 1915 at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Bai Jivibai widow of Taherbhai Cumroodin will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and our client Bai Jivibai will not be liable of the assets of the said deceased Taherbhai Cumroodin or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are required forthwith to pay the amount due by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Bai Jivibai or to us as her Solicitors.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1915.

VACHHA & CO.,
Solicitors of Bai Jivibai widow of Taherbhai Cumroodin.
Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
5061

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, on and up to MONDAY, February 1st, 1915, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st day of September, 1914, and 28th February, 1915, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, and branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Undersigned on payment of annas 8 each.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

F. J. PAGE,
520 Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT is hereby notified that notices have been given, under Section 36 (m) and (n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation, when the Budget Estimates for 1915-16 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna—For increasing the Estimate for Expenditure on Band performances from Rs. 5,400 to Rs. 10,400.

2. By Mr. H. P. Mody—For increasing the grant for road repairs and maintenance from Rs. 6,50,000 to Rs. 7,00,000.

3-4. By Mr. Joseph Baptista—(3) For increasing the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage Works by Rs. 20,000 and for allotting Rs. 14,000 for the improvement of the lighting of the North of the Island and Rs. 23,000 for paving foot-paths; and (4) For levying a rate of annas 9 per 1,000 gallons for the supply of water to Mills and a rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons in respect of Railways and the Port Trust.

5. By Mr. R. S. Navalkar—For making Budget provisions of Rs. 23,000,14,000, and 25,000 respectively, for the construction of foot-paths, improvement in the lighting of the North of the Island, and provision of weather cast-iron covers and frames to water entrances in A Ward.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 19th January, 1915. 5108

NOTICE.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 30 P. M.

IT is hereby notified that the above-mentioned SCHOLARSHIP tenable for one year will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in March next. The competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY of not more than three years standing at the time of the competition as well as to all Medical Undergraduates.

The Examination will be held on the day which will be notified hereafter but the competitors must send in their applications before the 31st January, 1915, to the address of the undersigned.

Copies of the rules giving other particulars can be obtained from the College Clerk.

N. F. CHILDE, M.B.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
5079 Principal, Grant Medical College.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS D'LAL M. & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs D'Lal M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in El. Circle Fort, near Kemp & Co., the teak and blackwood, office and household rich furniture, including rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, dining tables, washing and dressing tables, fancy almyrahs, writing tables, double panel and glass door cupboards glass screen, cane, arm easy chairs, sideboards, marble top oct. tables, wall brackets, chest of drawers, oak wood seated chairs, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned office:—
Wall and Door Curtains.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Bombay, 20th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CC.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee Rajabhadur Chatubhujdas Gordhandas and on account and risk of the pledgors, Messrs. Gordhandas Vithaldas and Sons, the following:—

4 large white round pearls, about 210 chows.
12 large white round pearls, about 255 chows.
One string of 44 small pearls, about 90 chows.
One string of 57 large and small pearls, about 223 chows.
One string of 84 large and small pearls, about 28 chows.
One bunch pearls of 10 strings, about 32 chows.
One bunch pearls of 13 strings, containing 89 pearls, about 62 chows.
One bunch pearls of 25 strings, containing 171 pearls, about 104 chows.
One bunch pearls of 33 strings, containing 294 pearls, about 190 chows.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 21st day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-boards, rich carpets, table, hanging and hall electric lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, one cottage piano, old China and Japanese vases, Jost fan, blackwood open carved furniture, brass double bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, marble top tables, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, etc., etc., the property of H. D. Baker, Esq., Consul for United States of America and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One very handsome strong baba saddle pony.

One light elegant rubber-tyred English single seated brougham in very good condition.

One excellent light rubber-tyred English vis-a-vis by Holmes.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA STREET.

Under instructions of the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in suit No. 318 of 1909 filed by Purshottam Punja and another with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General against Mithabai widow of Damodar Haridas Shivji bearing date the 25th day of NOVEMBER, 1910, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property free from the Mortgage subsisting thereon bearing date the 9th day of September 1911 and expressed to be made between the said Mithabai widow as Mortgagor of the one part and Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat and Cooverbai wife of the said Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat as Mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises thereon erected built and situate at Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in a street formerly called 2nd Kumbharwada Street but now called Chakla Street containing by admeasurement 378 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 578-578-1359 Collector's New No. 6239 Old Survey No. 963 and New Survey No. 2184 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 2121 street Nos. 207-217, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage for the sweeper on or towards the West by the second Kumbharwada or Chakla Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the

B. B. C. I. LUBRICATING OILS.

sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the said Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Mr. Hurgowandas Jeewandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of December, 1913,

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in three lots on the days and hours herein below mentioned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY 1915, at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land of the pension and tax tenure admeasuring 380 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, Collector's New No. 2499, Old Survey No. 573 and New Survey No. 4/7887 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 329 (1), Street No. 9, and Ward No. 329 (2) and Street No. 9A, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Benham Hall Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Narayen Luxman on or towards the south by the property of Nana Govind on or towards the west by Bhatwadi Lane and on or towards the east by the said Benham Hall Lane.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 510 Collector's new No. 2502 old survey No. 573 and new survey No. 7-7888 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 334 and street No. 14 all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of the mortgagor hereinafter described in Lot No. 3 on or towards the south by the property of Narayen Luxman on or towards the west by the said Bhatwady Lane and on or towards the east by the said Benham Hall Lane.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5-15 P.M.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 510 Collector's new No. 2505 old survey No. 573 and new survey No. 2-7887 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 336 and street No. 16 all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Byramji Rustomji Mehta on or towards the south by the property of the Mortgagor hereinabove described in Lot No. 2 on or towards the west by Bhatwadi Lane and on or towards the east by the said Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the title deeds of the properties apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., the solicitors for the mortgagee.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th January, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 581.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY, KNOWN AS THE BATLIWALA TASGAON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY, SITUATE AT TASGAON IN THE SATARA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Dr. Naoroji Bezonji Kapadia, the Proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Bezzonji Dadabhai Kapadia and J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Dr. Kavasji Motabhai Batliwalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1915 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, as a going concern, the factory known as Batliwala Tasgaon Ginning and Pressing Factory, situate at Tasgaon in the Satara District, consisting of land, admeasuring 10 acres and buildings thereon and a complete ginning and pressing plant in working order with stores, office furniture and a big quantity of fuel, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE

parcel of land with the buildings thereon, containing by admeasurement 10 acres, forming part of a large piece of land registered under Revision Survey No. 366, situate at Khusbe Bhilwadi, Tukdi Satara, Pot Tukdi, Tasgaon, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a piece of land belonging to Babaji Telli, on or towards the South by a public road, from Tasgaon to Bhilwadi, on or towards the West by a Cotton Factory, and a portion of the land belonging to Babaji Dongri Pavar, and on or towards the North by the land belonging to one Jaichand Hemchand Gujar, together with a pucca built well in the compound of the said land.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Dr. Nowroji Bezonji Kapadia and Sunderdas and Co., Attorneys for the Administrator-General, Bombay, at their respective Offices, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, and at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—The list of Machinery can be seen at Auction Rooms.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th January, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a choice collection of Japanese and Chinese Decorative Porcelain and works of art and curios consisting of richly enamelled cloisonne vases, bowls, incense burners, plates, fruit stands, candle sticks old and modern Satsuma vases, Imari plates, koros, carved ivory figures, old Chinese jars, decorative porcelain vases, wall plates, Japanese needle work pictures, and other useful ornamental articles.

Also a few articles belonging to a gentleman consisting of old Satsuma vases, Chinese jars, Imari plates, Persian wall plates, etc.

The articles will be on view two days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND KNOWN AS "ASAVIAD" LAND, SITUATE AT HILL ROAD OPPOSITE MR. KAMA'S BUNGALOW BANDRA.

By order of Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Madon, the administrator of the property and credite of the late Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Madon deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on Saturday the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Plot 1:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground held under Agreement dated the 5th day of December, 1908 and made between the Secretary of State for India, of the one part and Merwanji Hormasji Madon of the other part containing by admeasurement 1,991 square yards or thereabouts situate on the south side of the Public Road from Bandra to Mount Mary in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 179A and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—On the North by the Public road from Bandra to Mount Mary, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described; on the East by the property of Maneckji Pestonji Asavaid and on the West partly by the property of Ibrahim Jitaker and partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan.

Plot 2:—All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,550 square yards or thereabouts in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 238/ Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property firstly herein before described; on the South and East by the property of Maneckji Pestanji Asavaid; and on the West partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan and partly by the property of Maneckji Eduiji Alblees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknel, Merwanji Romer & Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 14-K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 20th January, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI COOLIE STREET, OR KATHA BAZAR MANDVIE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20th day of January 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S T.), sell by public Auction on the premises by order and under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ismailji Essoofalli Tajbhoy in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd February, 1913, and made between the above named Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under B Ward Nos. 1142, 1141 (1), 1141 (2) and Street Nos. 109 115, 107 and 107A situate lying and being on the East side of Doongri Coolie Street and on the West side of Mahomed Sayed Mookri Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts part whereof containing 224 square yards or thereabouts is usually called Fazandari ground and is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 106 and the other part whereof containing 83 square yards or thereabouts is what is usually called Government ground and is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 867 New No. 3608 Old Survey No. 11 and New Survey No. 2481 all which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the East by Mahomed Syed Mookri Street aforesaid on the West by Doongri Coolie Street aforesaid on the North by the house formerly of Kassambhai Nathabhai but now the property of Narpal Maneck and on the South by the house formerly of Moolji Jetha and Shivdas Bhunsali but now the property of Moolji Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.—(*Contd.*)

Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Mortgegee at their office No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT PEDDAR ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1395 of 1914.

Jugmohan Dewji .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Dewji Lowji and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Jamsetji Noble the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Order dated the 14th day of December, 1914, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcels of Freehold land together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1586 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say Old Number 616, New No. 28611, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South by the bungalow of Shamji Akhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D number 3465 (3) and Street numbers 45-47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 20th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALLADIUM

LATE LA SCALA THETRE

Lessee—A. Cardeaux. Manager—A. Canning.

6-30 p.m. KALBADEVI ROAD. 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT. Two Performances TO-NIGHT.

Grand Change of Programme.

LAST WEEK

Of the Present Company

WONG TOY SUN

ASSISTED BY THE PRETTY & DAINTY

MDLLE. ELISE

Who will Present for the 1st Time in Bombay

THE MYSTERY OF THE RED—HAND

The most Inexplicable Spiritualistic Phenomena Ever Presented on the Stage.

You will Say SPIRITS OR WHAT!

JAS. J. MORRIS

And his clever Dancing Dog TANGO

In New Songs—and Dances

Exclusive to the Palladium

THE LATEST KINETO-WAR-MAP.

These war films should be seen as they give the public a plain view of the progress of

THE ALLIES

See Our Star Film This Week.

FANTOMAS

The False Magistrate.

Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.

Boxes to seat four Rs. 15 and Rs. 10.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

A fully Licensed Bar under European Management.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON.

SECOND PERFORMANCE OF

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,

Friday, 22nd January, 9-45 p.m.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

There will be two additional Tableaux.

DRAKE IS GOING WEST

ND

AN INDIAN TABLEAU

GRAND FINALE.

BIVOUAC AT THE FRONT

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 26th January.

DANCING AND SKATING.

Tuesday, 16th February

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse.)

TO-NIGHT! 9-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT!!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

"THE BOHEMIANS"

The Renowned Costume Comedy Company.

Mr. PHILIP NEWBURY AND MDSLLE. LA ROCHE

In the "Miserere" scene from Il Trovatore.

Mr. CLEMENT MAY

In new character scenes. Humorous studies.

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p. m.

Pathe's Great Drama.

"LOVE EVERLASTING."

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

Showing the result of the **Bombardment** of the **East Coast.**

"WIFFLES NIGHT OUT."

M. Prince in a screamingly funny role.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling Two-Reel Production

A HIGHLAND ROMANCE

A Highly Pathetic and Tragic Story Dealing with

Scotch Manners and Customs.

A Story of deep human interest which will not fail to appeal to every heart. Full of Intense Emotion and Pathos

Powerful! Thrilling! Superb!

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.

2,000 Feet of latest topical Pictures

A veritable Budget of information.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

TWO GREATEST ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK AT THE

Phone. OLYMPIA CINEMA No. 1266

People's Popular Picture Palace, Sandhurst Road.

OUR UNSURPASSABLE PROGRAMME OF VERY EXPENSIVE AND LATEST FILMS.

SAVING THE COLOURS.

This is a Film that will surely make a big appeal to all patriotic audiences. The repulse of the German Forces by BRITAIN and her ALLIES is so thrillingly depicted, and the battle scenes are so intensely real, that you could have no bigger or better attraction for you on the screen.

ENACTED AT THE HISTORICAL SITUATIONS OF LIEGE AND MONS.

Another 2 PARTS Art Film of Every-day Life and strong human interest.

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

OUR LATEST WAR PICTURES IN ANIMATION DIRECT FROM THE FRONT.

PRIZE MATINEES: SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30

3 SHOWS: 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

WATCH THE EXHIBITION DATES OF OUR COMING GREATEST ATTRACTIONS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

TO-NIGHT.

The great Pathe Drama.

THE DRUG OF OBLIVION

Acknowledged by the Press and Public at home to be one of Pathe's greatest releases, a film that ensures a really enjoyable evening.

A FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.

"Where Everybody goes"

NEXT WEEK.

The Wonderful Historical Photo Play.

MARGUERITE F NAVARRE

A Magnificent coloured drama in 6 parts. 7,000 feet long. Booklet can now be had at our theatre on application.

SEE NEXT WEEK'S ADVERTS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Prize Shows: Sat. & Sun. 5 to 6-30.

POPULAR PRICES. EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

Conditions are more settled and rainfall has decreased everywhere except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where Cochin and Coimbatore each had one inch. Temperature is low over northern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Rainfall of no importance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.55" of rain. Skies have become moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north but have cleared elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab but in defect at Delhi; night temperature is above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect except at the coast stations; night temperature is also normal at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern and the extreme eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature continues in moderate to considerable defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in moderate to considerable defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has further decreased. It has ceased in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad and been local in the east Punjab, Mysore, south Malabar and on the north Madras coast. Isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces and south-east Madras. Conditions have not yet become settled in the south Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Weather appears to be becoming unsettled in the Punjab.

Some showers may occur on the north Madras coast and possibly in the south-east Central Provinces and south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 19th of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	63.1	58.4	87	?		?
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	76.4	62.7	75	0.40		—1.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	47.5	80	0.30		—0.17
Rawalpindi	66.8	37.8	89	4.05		1.65
Lahore	71.9	45.4	87	1.07		0.02
Hissar	..	..	..	..		..
Ambala	68.9	45.3	90	1.54		—1.35
Delhi	60.2	49.5	63	0.55	1.29	0.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	67.2	49.1	96	0.09	0.13	—0.90
Jhansi	72.8	..	96	..	0	—0.73
Cawnpore	75.6	50.3	97	0.10	0.16	—0.79
Allahabad	75.6	52.1	87	..	0	—1.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71.9	42.8	85	..	0.52	0.22
Karachi	75.4	55.2	48	..	0.55	0.07
Ajmer	67.2	43.2	84	..	0.52	—0.10
Jaipore	70.2	43.1	85	..	0.14	—0.45
Kotah	71.4	49.4	73	..	0.28	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	74.6	64.6	..	..	0.09	—0.01
Veraval	79.3	60.3	86	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	76.8	45.0	43	..	0.21	—0.08
Bhavnagar Para	79.0	47.0	62	..	0	—0.32
Surat	84.9	56.3	68	..	0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad	79.9	53.8	43	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	77.2	47.2	54	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	71.6	44.3	62	..	0.47	0.07
Indore	76.1	48.6	67	..	0.85	0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.8	56.3	90	..	0	—1.23
Saugor	76.2	50.2	78	..	0	—1.40
Hoshangabad	79.1	52.4	70	..	1.24	—0.20
Khandwa	83.0	54.7	61	..	0.48	—0.45
Akola	82.5	53.3	94	0.01	1.55	0.14
Amraoti	78.3	55.2	100	..	1.52	0.27
Nagpur	78.6	56.8	91	..	3.45	1.99
Chanda	67.7	59.0	93	..	2.09	0.89
Raipur	66.2	53.6	95	..	1.14	0.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	70.4	86	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	84.5	69.7	63	..	0.42	—0.19
Mormugao	82.8	70.9	81	..	1.48	0.27
Karwar	84.7	68.7	88	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	74.4	55.1	82	..	2.32	1.56
Ahmednagar	78.5	52.8	93	..	1.96	0.93
Poona	75.4	55.9	85	..	0.55	—0.52
Sholapur	71.8	60.0	94	0.02	4.79	3.54
Bijapur	69.3	61.2	93	..	4.48	3.28
Belgaum	77.3	58.2	94	..	4.84	2.96
Aurangabad	74.6	56.4	82	..	1.68	0.70
Nizamabad (Indur)	72.0	61.9	92	1.35	2.65	1.26
Hyderabad	69.0	63.2	88	0.56	0.86	—0.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	73.0	67	..	3.41	0.07
Calicut	88.4	76.4	91	..	7.03	0.85
Cochin	89.9	74.9	82	1.01	13.08	4.77
Colombo	87.2	71.9	97	..	16.32	—3.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	75.4	68.2	90	0.15	3.04	—3.13
Bellary	73.4	66.8	87	0.08	2.91	0.76
Cuddapah	81.1	70.5	85	..	2.70	1.89
Madras	79.5	73.2	93	0.06	24.09	4.47
Bangalore	83.0	64.1	85	0.16	2.12	—1.37
Coimbatore	89.6	68.6	91	0.89	2.96	—0.80
Trichinopoly	88.9	71.6	77	..	5.46	—2.55
Negapatam	88.1	71.8	83	..	18.52	—9.32

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 19th January 1915 was 30.248 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

INOCULATION AND HYGIENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. J. S. Mirzan quotes a passage from "The Medical Times," which, after telling the military authorities what they should do with their troops and pointing out the terrible effects of anti-typhoid inoculation which often disables men for two or three days, says that there is no danger of typhoid, "*if proper attention is given to ordinary hygiene and the provision of an absolutely pure and abundant supply of water*" (Italics Mr. Mirzan's). I am no doctor, but I suppose Mr. Mirzan is and can assure us that on a campaign these requisites are always to be had.

Any way it is obviously disgraceful of the military authorities to permit our troops to enter unhealthy places.

Indeed, if the troops could only be kept throughout the campaign free from exposure to bullet, bayonets, frost-bite, hunger and all such evils, the saving of expense on hospitals would be enormous. But of course the "ugly syndicalism of medicine" would not like to be kept out of the excitement of life at the front.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. C.

Wilderness Road,
Bombay, Jan. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One word more with your permission.

By a curious coincidence "The British Medical Journal,"—an influential medical paper favouring inoculation,—to hand by last mail contains the following:—

"PNEUMONIA FOLLOWING ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION.

In (Dr.) Sir William Osler's address on 'The War and Typhoid Fever' accounts are given of two cases in which lobar pneumonia occurred within twenty-four hours of anti-typhoid inoculation. In the following case the interval was greater. . . ."

Here follows the case of Private P—of Bristol, aged 25, in whom " . . . after a severe illness, . . lobar pneumonia . . . . began on the fifth day after inoculation. . . ."

Thus, those who place implicit trust in statements favouring inoculation are not only not protected against typhoid but incur severe risks of contracting other terrible diseases in the bargain.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	30.088 Inches
Temperature of Air	75.9degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 "
Dew Point	67.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.762 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	68.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	160 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	WATER. Depth. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in
Tu.	19	m 1 37	29 5	19	m 7 52	17 ..
		1 55a	28 9		7 29a	17 4
W.	20	m 2 9	28 7	20	m 8 27	17 6
		2 36a	26 11		8 5a	18 6
TH.	21	m 2 37	27 8	21	m 9 2	17 10
		3 17a	25 4		8 37a	19 8
F.	22	m 3 5	26 8	22	m 9 40	18 4
		4 2a	24 7		9 14a	20 10
S.	23	m 3 34	25 9	23	m 10 23	18 8
		5 0a	24 1		10 0a	21 11
SU.	24	m 4 8	25 0	24	m 11 20	18 11
		5 30a	23 10		11 37a	22 9
M.	25	m 4 54	24 8	25	0 34a	18 11
		6 36a	24 5			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 19 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 24m
" 20 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 24m
" 21 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 25m
" 22 (Friday	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 25m
" 23 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 26m
" 24 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 27m
" 25 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 27m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h 11-9p.m.; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-8 a.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m.; Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 9 am..

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

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BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) T. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Price: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

The advance in the price of American cotton, which commenced with the New Year, is being steadily maintained, in spite of the persistent efforts which have been made by the "bear" group in the interval to ridicule the rise and general hardening tendency, as a mere flash-in-the-pan, which would soon be followed by a reaction, when rates would decline to the level of 4.25. It is remarkable with what cheerful confidence this gospel of an imminent fall was assiduously preached, and the fact that the "bears" themselves admitted the advance would ultimately come after the abysmal limit of 4.25 had been reached appears now to indicate that the group on the "short" side was much more numerous than was expected. For the strong upward move which is at present in evidence can hardly be attributable to the amount which is being purchased on investment account or speculation, but is more likely to be due to "short covering," those in this unenviable predicament recognising the game was up and rushing in to cut losses as fine as possible.

We have all along openly stated in these columns that the economic situation did not justify any further decline in the value of the staple, and that every conceivable contingency to militate against its value had already been discounted. On the other hand nothing has as yet transpired, nor is there even an indication that the industrial position has so far improved as to convey the impression, that the trade demand is likely for some time to come to materially affect the large surplus which has to be gradually disposed of by the Southern growers. Higher rates may be expected, but if anything in the nature of a serious "bull" movement is attempted and rates are forced up to an abnormal level by speculative buying the optimistic operators will find themselves harder hit, than the "short" contingent have been at the present juncture. A huge mass of cotton has to be disposed of, and with their country's assistance, American growers are much better able to carry the burthen than a speculative market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

In spite of the advance in the Home markets our market opened quiet at last night's closing rates.

A fair business was reported in the morning in Khamgaum Akolas ready delivery orders and a small business was also done in March Akolas and fine Bengal ready (R./R.).

Contrary to expectations, on receipt of the New York close (94 pts. up) the market opened weak in the afternoon, and at Colaba prices declined 3 to 4 rupees below the morning quotations.

A fair business was put through in fully good Bengal settlements for January.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach, March	192
Fully Good Bengal, Jan.	131
Fine Akola, Jan.	1 9
Fine Akola, March	[illegible]

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" Sales of East Indian ..	210
" Imports	14,204
Mid. Americans	5.00
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30
New York Official noon call March	8.51
" " " May ..	8.72
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	8.41

OPENING TONE.

Liverpool, Jan 18th

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,204

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.74	4.82
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.80	4.88
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	4.90	4.98
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-F b.	4.94	5.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.74	4.87
J. J.	..	..
J. A.	4.80	4.92
A. S.	..	..
S. O.	..	..
O. N.	4.90	5.03
N. D.	..	..
D. J.	..	..
J. F.	4.94	5.07

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
16th Jan Close ..	4.74½	4.80	4.90	4.94½
18th Jan. Open ..	4.78	4.84	4.94	4.99½
18th Jan. Mid-day ..	4.83½	4.89½	4.99	5.03
18th Jan. Close ..	4.87	4.93	5.03	5.07

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
16th Jan. Close	6.66	6.83	7.10
18th Jan. Open	....	....	....
18th Jan. Mid-day	6.78	6.95	7.22
18th Jan. Close	6.84	7.00	7.28

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
16th Jan. Close.	8.34	8.54	8.98
18th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.50	8.70	9.09
18th Jan. Close.	8.68	8.88	9.28

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
16th Jan. Close.	7.99	8.23
18th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.07	8.41
18th Jan. Close.	8.31	8.55

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 18th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.36
F.G. " "	3.48
Fine " "	3.60
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.15
Good Oomra M. G.	4.12
F.G. " "	4.24
Fine " "	4.36
Good M. G. Oomra	4.12
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.36
Good Broach	4.30
F.G. "	4.45
Fine "	4.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	63,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	61,000
Futures at New York March	8.68
Previous closing price	8.34
Futures at New York May	8.88
Previous closing price	8·54
Spot Cotton at New York	8.50
Previous price	8.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8
Previous price	7 3/4
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.81
Previous price	7.99
Future at New Orleans May ..	8.55
Previous price	8.23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	..4.84 .35
Silver Commercial Bars..	48½

ARRIVALS.

17th & 18th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish.....	4,747
Central India	302
Barsi & Nagpur	1,668
Berar	4,064
Central Provinces	1,451
Dhollera	282
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	137
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	4,915
Rajputana	380
Sind	564
Total	18,510
Total for 4 days	49,842
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	4,28,172
" same time last season	11,46,269

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	4 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	18,510 Cwts.	49,842 Cwts.	188,546 Cwts.	255,788 Cwts.
Wheat	1,172	12,718	154,089	79,687
Linseed	732	1,398	8,609	70,704
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	673	3,340	16,325	2,105
Gingellyseed	2,180	7,126	51,014	216,214
Poppyseed	....	....	18	1,882
Groundnut	3,747	15,561	63,852	186,056
Castorseed	5,272	9,016	42,740	101,118
Rice	1,110	7,838	226,614	164,970
Myrabollams	2,652	18,190	51,773	45,535
Cottonseed	16,997	41,994	272,986	540,401
Mowrasseed	12	527	4,599	5,908
Gram	738	1,118	15,718	20,347
Jowari	4,721	14,950	63,149	78,060
Barley	....	306	1,512	988
Maize	126	152	701	51

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Jan. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot..	22 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1
" 7 day market loans	1⅝

TREASURY CASH BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

Decmber 1912	Rs. 21,99,40,000
December 1913	Rs. 18,17,87,000
December 1914	Rs. 14,51,29,000

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet with a limited business passing. Rates continue unchanged.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 7/8d. February.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready, 1s. 4 5-16d.
Credits 4 m.s' ready .....1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. ready .....173¼ nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong .....181⅛.
30 d-s. Shanghai .....167½.
60 d-s. Yokohama .....146⅜ to 147½.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 22 13-16d. for ready delivery. The tone of the market is steady.

The quotation for ready silver in the local market is 68-14 steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Soverelgn	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was reported. Tata Iron and Steel shares also maintained a firm tone.

Davids improved to Rs. 5-15, Fazulbhai to Rs. 367½, Madhowji to Rs. 1,045 and Standard to Rs. 862½, New City of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,075.

Finlays declined to Rs. 240, Kohinoor to Rs. 665, Currimbhai to Rs. 175 and Crescent to Rs. 86½.

In Railway shares Tapti Valley changed hands at Rs. 572½, Central Provinces at Rs. 116 and Upper Sind Light Ry. Shares at Rs. 120.

Sialkot Ry. Shares were in demand at Rs. 27.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 57.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 90-8 and Preferred at Rs. 184 for February settlement.

Bombay Burma Trading changed hands at Rs. 907½ in the morning, but at the close moved up to Rs. 912½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in request at Rs. 1,080.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood stationery at Rs. 215 and Preference at Rs. 173.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market stood unchanged at Rs. 93½. 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds (1940) were placed at Rs. 98½. 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98¼ (long dated).

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 18th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April, May Paid	56
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June Paid.	55/6
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	60/6
Afloat for United Kingdom	1,975,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60 lbs. January Paid	57

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb.	57
Linseed Calcutta March.,April	53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid.	48/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-M r. Hull Paid	£7/0/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60¾
Copper Braziers	£ 75
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals, Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay according to quality Duty paid	22-3 to 22-9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Spot Duty paid	25/9

RUBBER.

Para Rabber	2/7½

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened today Weak.

Goat skins offered ..	6,75,500
Goat skins Madras two pence lower.	
Goat skins Bombay a penny lower.	
Sheep skins ..	4,41,600

COLONIAL TRANSACTIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

A "Times of Ceylon" cablegram says:—On the Stock Exchange every selling order from the Colonies must pass the Committee, owing to the rule that no securities are good for delivery unless they have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since September 30th.

SALE OF BRAZIL RUBBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

The Bank of Brazil is considering the advisability of disposing of its large stock of rubber valued at three millions sterling. This includes Para.

PROSPECTS OF JUTE INDUSTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The prospects of the jute manufacturing industry are improving. Large orders are reported to have been received from La Plate where there is a bumper harvest, and as there is a large wheat crop in America and the Indian crop is also a good one, the demand for jute goods is expected to increase.

AID FOR THE BRITISH DYEING INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCE OF £1,500,000 AT 4 P. C.

At a meeting of representatives of important firms and associations making use of artificial dyes, held at the British Board of Trade recently, a resolution was passed approving in principle of a national effort being made by the trade to increase the British supply of synthetic colours, and welcoming the assistance of his Majesty's Government for that purpose. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee as representing the trades concerned, with authority to confer with the representatives of the Board of Trade with a view to the elaboration of a scheme on the lines of the memorandum submitted:

Mr. Lennox Lee (Calico Printers' Association, Ltd.).
Mr. Milton S. Sharp (Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.).
Mr. H. W. Christie (United Turkey Red Company, Ltd.).
Mr. Charles Diamond (English Sewing Cotton Company, Ltd.).
Mr. G. Marchetti (John Crossley and Sons, Ltd.).
Mr. R. D. Pullar (J. Pullar and Sons, Ltd.).

A limited company is to be formed under the Companies Acts, with a share capital of 3,000,000 shares of £1 each, the Government to advance to such company £1,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and secured as a first charge on the assets and undertakings of the company, and be repayable in 25 years. The Government shall have the right of appointing two directors of the company, with power to veto any undue encroachment on the business of British manufacturers of products other than dyes and colours, or the giving of any undue preference as regards supply, prices, or otherwise to consumers of the company's products.

The names of the gentlemen so appointed are Sir Gilbert H. Claughton, Bart., Chairman of the London and North Western Railway Co., and Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C. I. E.

It is a condition that the company shall remain British.

A universal kilt of drab serge for use during the war is to be adopted owing to the difficulty of obtaining kilt material of the various tartan patterns in sufficient quantity for the increased number of Highland battalions. Ankle boots and puttees also are to be substituted for shoes and gaiters.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D-4

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

STEP BROTHER'S ADOPTION HELD VALID.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GAJANAN BALKRISHNA DESHPANDE v. KASHINATH NARAYAN DESHPANDE.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge of Thana, who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Mahad.

One Yashvant died leaving four sons, Venkatesh by one wife and Ganpat, Mahadev and Narayan by another wife. Venkatesh died many years ago after adopting his step brother Narayan. Narayan died leaving a son Kashinath who was the defendant in the first Court and respondent in the High Court. Ganpat died sonless leaving a widow who died in 1903. Mahadev had a son Balkrishna who died leaving a son Gajanand, who was the plaintiff in the Court below and appellant in the High Court. The dispute related to Ganpat's share in certain allowance, which, the plaintiff said, he was entitled to share equally with the defendant, the latter contending that he was the exclusive owner of Janpat's interest in the allowance.

The main question in the case was whether the adoption of Narayan by his step brother Venkatesh was valid. The trial Court held the adoption to be valid. The lower appellate Court held it to be invalid.

Mr. Setlur, on behalf of the appellant, contended that the adoption of a half brother was not invalid, that the decisions of the Bombay High Court were in favour of the view that the restrictions mentioned by Nanda Pandit were not binding, and that the doctrine of *Niyoga* relied upon by the lower appellate Court had no basis for invalidating an adoption.

Mr. Jayakar for the respondent relied upon the opinion of Nanda Pandit in *Dattaka Mimansa* in his commentary on the expression bearing the reflection of a son.

RESTRICTIONS BASED ON NIYOGA DOCTRINE NOT BINDING.

Their Lordships setting aside the decree of the lower appellate Court observed. 'It has been held by this Court in a number of cases that the opinions of Nanda Pandit when they are not supported by, *Smriti* writers are generally speaking recommendatory and not mandatory. Their Lordships of the Privy Council have indicated substantially the same view. We have considered the dictum of Justice Mattuswami Ayyar in *Shiramulu* vs. *Ramayya* that the adoption of a half brother is invalid and the decision of the Sudder Diwan Adalat of Bengal that the adoption of an elder brother by a younger brother is invalid. The learned District Judge might well have paused before setting aside an adoption made more than fifty years ago, acquiesced in by all the parties concerned during this long period and questioned for the first time by the present defendant apparently under the inducement of resisting the plaintiff's claim and might have scrutinised the opinion of Dr. Bhattacharya more closely, particularly when the learned doctor himself expresses a doubt as to the applicability of the restrictions based on the rules of *Niyoga* to this Presidency. We therefore hold that the adoption of Narayan by Venkatesh is valid.

Mr. Setlur with Mr. Patkar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the respondent.

WOMEN POISONERS.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SITA SHIVBAKAS AND ANOTHER VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. Both the accused in this case were charged under Sections 328 and 109 of the I. P. C. for administering a poison or unwholesome drug with intent to cause hurt to one Kasi and were sentenced to two and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The complainant Kasi and the two accused are neighbours residing in the village of Nipani Vadgaon in Ahmednagar district. In consequence of the complainant's abusing the 2nd accused in the matter of loans to the former by the latter, the 2nd accused gave the 1st accused corrosive sublimate to administer it to Kasi. The 1st accused invited Kasi to dinner and gave her rice mixed with the drug. Kasi swallowed a morsel with difficulty, and rejected the rest. Still the suffered from the consequences of the poisoning for four days.

The defence of the 1st accused was that she administered to Kasi in her rice a substance which the 2nd accused gave her and which she took as sugar. The 2nd accused denied giving the 1st accused any substance.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed; "I sentence the 1st accused as a tool and being a poverty stricken servant of the 2nd accused, to a sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and the 2nd accused as the real author to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment."

Their Lordships had passed an order that Major Dickinson should be requested to give his evidence in respect to the poison he had examined. As he was unable to attend the court Mr. Ardeshir C. Turner had to explain the matter to the Court.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Kane appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WINDING UP OF A SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

CLAIMS OF AGENTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

R. M. HATHIRAM AND ANOTHER, *v.* THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING & WEAVING CO. & ANOTHER.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed a sum of Rs. 35,580 from the Surat Swedeshi Spinning and Weaving Co. which was directed to be wound up on the petition of a creditor under the orders of the High Court on 6th September 1913. The plaintiffs were appointed agents of the Company under an agreement between them and the Company of 9th August 1908. According to cl. 14 of the agreement in the event of the company being wound up at any time with the object of entirely ceasing to carry on its business any longer.....the plaintiffs were to receive from the company or the liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their employment a sum of money equal to five times the annual average of the commission earned by the plaintiffs during the years that the company might have existed if the said company should be wound up within a year from the time it commenced to work its factories, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in lump. The plaintiffs said that the first defendant Co. did exist for more than a year and that the annual average of the commission earned by the plaintiffs during the period the company existed was Rs. 7,116 and that they were entitled to claim from the first defendant company and the liquidator thereof. Rs. 35,580.

The defendant company in their written statement submitted that by cl. 14 of the agreement compensation was only payable to the agents in the event of the company being wound up at any time with the object of entirely ceasing to carry on its business any longer and that it was not so payable in the event of a compulsory winding up of the company at the instance of a creditor. They also alleged among other things that the company was not provided with an executive independent of the plaintiff firm, that they had no independent advice when the above agreement was prepared and that there was no consideration for the agreement providing for payment to the agents after the plaintiff firm had ceased to act as agents. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant was the widow of one Mr. Palkhiwala, a deceased member of the plaintiff firm, and his executrix under his will. She declined to be made a plaintiff so was made a defendant. She put in a written statement supporting the plaintiffs.

Mr. Desai & Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the 1st defendant Co.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the 2nd defendant.

The Advocate-General submitted that the question whether on a true construction of cl. 14 the plaintiffs were entitled to claim commission on a compulsory winding up, should be tried first as if decided against the plaintiff it would put an end to the suit.

THE JUDGMENT.

After hearing counsel on this point his Lordship in giving judgment remarked that it was contended that the plaintiffs were entitled to prove in liquidation proceedings for claim under cl. 14 and that cl. 14 applied to winding up either on petition of the company or a creditor or to winding up by special resolution. In his Lordship's opinion the clause meant that only in the event of the company being wound up on its own motion the claims of the agents could be admitted. Cls. 14 & 15 referred to two objects for which the company may be wound up. One when it entirely ceased to carry on business and the second object of transfer of business to another company; and the fallacy in plaintiff's argument lay in the fact that they had confounded object with the result. The result of a compulsory winding up order on petition by creditor was that the business of the company came to an end. That was not the object of the petition; the object was to have the affairs of the company liquidated. Taking the two clauses together it was quite clear that the winding up contemplated was winding up at the instance of the company itself. Therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to compensation against the official liquidator under cl. 14, and this suit failed.

Referring to an application made by Mr. Desai to amend the plaint so as to include a claim for wrongful dismissal his Lordship remarked that the plaintiffs seeing that they must fail had applied at the last moment for such an amendment. His Lordship held that under the rules of procedure of the Companies' Act he could not allow any amendment to be made which was not covered by the order thus permitting the plaintiffs to file that suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the first defendant: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the second defendant: Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee.

SHORT CAUSES.

SUIT OVER ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

INDARSING JASRAJ & ANOTHER v. CHUNILAL OOKERDAS & OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs doing business in the name and style of Sriram Mota, against the defendants doing business in the name of Jagroopji Ookerdas, for a sum of Rs. 21,991 due at the foot of an adjusted account.

The plaintiffs carry on business as commission agents in Bombay. The defendants' firm carries on business at Udepur. The fourth and fifth defendants are minors.

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that dealings between the parties commenced about 15 years ago. The defendants used to send wheat, seeds, etc., to the plaintiffs at Bombay for sale. Accounts of dealings between the parties were made up on 23rd October, 1911 and 10th November 1912, when a sum of Rs. 21,991 was found due by the defendants to the plaintiffs. The present suit was filed by the plaintiffs to recover that amount.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

He submitted that the fourth and fifth defendants were minors and belonged to the joint family firm of Jagroopji Onkerdas. As this suit was filed against the individual members of the firm, the decree, if passed, could be executed against the shares of the minors in the business.

Evidence was then given on behalf of the plaintiffs by a munim of the plaintiffs' firm. As it was not possible to prove the exact connection of the minors, with the firm of Jagroopji Onkerdas. His Lordship dismissed the suit as against the minors with costs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs as against the three defendants, for a sum of Rs. 21,991 with interest at 6 p.c. costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Mulla & Mulla.

ON COMMISSION AGENCY ACCOUNT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

LAPHICHAND RAMCHAND A FIRM. *v.* KHUSALDAS RAMCHAND & OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants members of the firm of Shivram Ramchand, to recover from them a sum of Rs. 27,371 due on a commission agency account.

The plaintiffs are doing business at Bombay and at Ratha in the district of Ahmednagar. The defendants carry on their business at Ratha. When accounts of dealings between the parties were adjusted on 30th Oct. 1913 a sum of Rs. 29,701 was found due by the defendants to the plaintiffs. Some moneys were paid and the final account made up on 19th October 1914 showed that the defendants owed to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 27,371.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiffs and submitted that the third defendant was a minor and a member of the firm.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 27,371 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JANUARY 1915.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Applications for discharge under sec. 38.

651-13—Bhimji & Co. Tricumdas Premji v. Haridas Dayal Cr, No. 28 Charandas Charandas Cr. No. Madhowji K & C Malvi H M and R.

127-14—Vachha & Co. Gopalji Pragji Thaker v. Messrs. Ralli Bros. Crs. No. 25 Little & Co.

147-14—Chotubhai Premchand Marphatia v. The Standard Bank Ld. Crs No. 1 Payne & Co.

102-14—Thanmal Dhulla Marwadi v. Ponamchand Virbhan Cr No. 1 N C Dalal.

714-12—Azra Abdulla & Janmahomed Rahim Khoja v. M. A. Wadia Cr No. 2 B Shroff D and D.

129-14—Jamnadas Jiwraj Thucker v. J A Begbie & Co. Crs No. 1 Balkrishna & M.

529-14—Bhowanishankar Umedram Jariwalla v. Shah Chunilal Amtharam a firm Crs No. 1 Purnanand and Co.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. E-4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19.

Gibraltar	Semple	Calcutta Jan. 7
Baron Minto	Fuller	" 7
Trold	Anderson	Delagoa Bay Dec. 2 3
Gracchus	Bouman	" 3

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19.

Navarino	Storey	Bahia Blanco
Clearway	Picktorn	Rangoon.
Oceano	George	Calcutta.
Vita	Commack	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Tuesday,

Steamer Kandahar	Keasley	for Karachi
" City of Karachi	Brown	for Karachi
" Queen Amelia	Mackay	for Rangoon
" Loredano	Giacopello	for Calcutta.

The following vessel entered for loading on Tuesday.

Steamer Yasukumi Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Gibraltar:—The steamer Gibraltar, 2,473 tons Captain E. T. Semple arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Jan. 7 with coal.

S. S. Baron Minto:—The steamer Baron Minto 2,896 tons, Captain G. Fuller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Jan. 7 with coal.

S. S. Trold:—The steamer Trold, 2,073 tons, Captain E. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay which port she left on Dec. 29 with coal.

S. S. Navarino:—The steamer Navarino, 3,300 tons Captain W. S. Storey, sailed yesterday for Bahia Blanco via Durban in ballast.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi 3,571 tons, Captain J. G. Brown will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kandahar:—The steamer Kandahar, 4,153 tons Captain Keasley, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,954 tons Captain F. R. Cammack sailed on Tuesday for Basra via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

S. S. Loredano:—The steamer Loredano, 2,652 tons, Captain A. Gracopello will sail today for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Queen Amelie:—The steamer Queen Amelie 2,782 tons, Captain R. Mackay will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, January 19th, 1915.

City of Karachi	Brown	K. Nixon & Co
Queen Amelia	McKay	M. M. & Co
Melford Hall	Seaborne	K. Nixon & Co
Sumatra	Brewa	T. Morrison & Co
Tycho	Hick	J. Finlay & Co
Yasukum Maru	Kamada	S. Tayebji

VICTORIA DOCK.

Borderer	Black	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
Kassara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lovedano	Gacopella	Venice S. N. Co
Oceano	George	K. Nixon & Co
Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co
Kandahar	Keasley	K. N. & Co
Takata Maru	Dean	N. Y. Kaisha

H. W. P. D.

Saraswati	Nola	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	
Satranji	Goolam	Bo. S.N. Co., Ld.
Mahamadi	Ismail	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Banca	King	P. & O. Co
Begonia	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Bickey	P. & O. Co
Flor de Mar	Hassan	Purabotam
Firooze	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Pegenburn	Merrals	
Purnea	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Rahamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Sardinia	Zeffery	P. & O. Co
Sitch	Hillofs	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Alton	M. M. & Co
Takata Maru	Deans	N. Y. K
Taiyabi	Cottrell	E. E. C. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 210 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 100 bales wool E. Mohomed; 14 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 40 cwts. ghee, 20 cwts chillies, 10 cwts jeeraseed, 10 cwts cocum, W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Lahore (s) 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Tycho (s) 500 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 5 bales woollen cuttings, 2 cwts cardamom seed, M. A. Kayani; 10 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 7 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer & Sons; 46 bales cow hides, 43 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 25 cwts bristles, Allen Bros. & Co.; 20 cwts fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 12 cwts bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros. 35 bales cow hides, Hajee Noormahomed and Hajee Eisa.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 8 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s) 200 bales cotton, H. M. Melita & Co.; 250 bales cotton, The National F. & C. Corporation; 100 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co.; 200 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.; 3,952 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,010 cwts. groundnut, E. Holzack.

FOR KOBE.

Takata Maru (s) 246 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, V. Yuasa.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Tata Son and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takata Maru (s) 400 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 252 cwts khismiss, S. Hansraj & Co.

Malta (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 20 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 10 bales country cotton long cloth, Jaffer Allarak

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Iranian Association, monthly meeting, Alice Buildings, 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Bombay Corporation meeting 3-39 p. m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Tableaux Vivants in aid of Indo-British Institution funds, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p. m.
P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English Mails due at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Bombay Rrces, Seventh Extra meeting.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 20.

30. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. Dress-Mufti with rifles and side arms.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor's Band under the direction of Ernest A. Barrat Esq., Director of Music to his Excellency, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

March—"Le Regiment Favori" .....Ertl.
Selection—"The Orchid" .....Caryel.
Morceau—"Hearts and Flowers" .....Tobani.
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" .....Suppe.
Piccolo Solo—"Echos de Bois" .....Demare.
Waltz—"Love and Life in Holland".....Joyce.
Selection—"Faust" .....Gounod.
Barcarolle— .....Offenbach.
March—"El Abanico" .....Javaloyes.

The National Anthems of Russia, Belgium, Japan, France and God save the King-Emperor.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.:—

March—"En Avant" .....E. Colonna.
Valse—"The Druids Prayer" .....G. Davson.
Romance—"Musica Proibita" ...S. Gastaldon.
Selection—"The Balkan Princess" ...P. Rubens
Morceau—"Salut D'Amour" .....Elgar.
Two Steps—"Sandy Mac" .....M. Kay.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during December 1914, was 538, of which there were 45 males 198 females, and 295 children.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices under the chairmanship of Mr. G. W. Hatch, it was resolved to grant to the Trust Engineer, Mr. J. F. Fatson, three months' privilege leave combined with furlough for nine months from 26th April, 1915. The Board also disposed of several applications for lease of the Trust's lands.

RAILWAY COOLY RUN OVER.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Budai Bhikhari (25), a railway cooly.

The evidence showed that on Monday night the deceased attempted to cross the railway line at Tank Bunder just at the time when shunting operations were being carried on. He was run over by a railway waggon and was killed instantaneously.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Monday was 48, as compared with 106 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 101 of 1913. One attack from plague (Tardeo) was registered during the day, but there were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. Out of a total of 1,855 rats caught on Monday four were found to be plague stricken, these latter having been caught in Dongri (2), Umerkhadi (1) and Khara Talao (1).

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the notification authorising the use of certain codes in telegrams for places in the territories of the Allied Powers, information has been received that the acceptance of code telegrams for places in Russian, Belgian, and Servian territories is postponed until the Powers concerned have notified the names of the codes they are prepared to accept. The acceptance of code telegrams for the United Kingdom, British possessions and France is however permitted.

'RAILWAY PORTER KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Baitulla Lalku (25), a railway porter. The evidence showed that on Monday night about eight o'clock, a tram-car was going along Parel Road and while near Victoria Cross Road, the deceased attempted to cross the tram track. The driver of the car rang the bell but the deceased got confused and stood in the middle. The driver applied the brake, but before the tram could be brought to a standstill, the deceased was knocked down and so caught underneath it that the car had to be lifted up by means of a jack to take him out. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, where he died yesterday morning.

Mr. W. Pyrke, assistant station-master, Victoria Terminus, who had witnessed the occurence, deposed that no blame attached to the tram driver. The medical evidence showed that death was due to multiple injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 32,45,937-9; Ninth Instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 6,000; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 4,03-13; 5th Instalment from Kaira District, Rs. 3,487-7-9; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 3,403-12-8; 2nd Instalment from West Khandesh, Rs. 2,604-1-8; Sir Adamji Pirbhoy's sons, Rs. 2,500; Proceeds of Masonic Cafe Chantant, Rs. 2,200; Subscriptions from Godhra, Rs. 1,314-15-5; Subscriptions from Siestan, Persia, Rs. 1,169-15-11; Vithalgadh Thandar, Rs. 689-1; 18th Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 637-10-6; Hirvalavdas Mulchand, Esq., Ahmedabad, Rs. 500; Panchmahal District and Rewakantha Agency, through Mamlatdar of Kalal, Rs. 414-6-0; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 344; 3rd Instalment from Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 320; 4th Instalment Northern Preventive Force, Salt Department, Ahmedabad, Rs. 273-7-6; 3rd Instalment from Bachau Taluka, Rs. 223-4; Subscriptions from Lakhpat Taluka, Rs. 171-7; Subscriptions from Mundra Taluka, Rs. 170-10-8; Thandar Sankheda Mewas, Rs. 169-8; Subscriptions from Dhanduka, District Ahmedabad, Rs. 144-8; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 103; Offertory taken at an Organ Recital in the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, Rs. 100; The Superintendent of Matheran, Rs. 99, Wadhan Thandar, Rs. 91-4-9; Subscriptions from Roidad Gogo, Rs. 80; Subscriptions from Anjar Taluka, Rs. 74; 2nd Instalment Pathephone India Co., Rs. 68-12; Offertories at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Rs. 65-2; 4th Instalment from Bhuj Taluka Rs. 50; People of Village Kali, South Dasseen Rs. 50; Subscriptions from Abdasa Taluka, Rs. 48-0-6; Proceeds of 298 copies of the Life of the late Mr. J. N. Tata at Annas 2 per copy, Rs. 37-4; Subscriptions from Modasa District Ahmedabad, Rs. 30; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; Offertories and subscriptions from Christ Church, Aurangabad, Rs. 25; Rao Saheb Govind Vithal, Rs. 25; 5th Instalment from Pupils of H. H. Nizam's Govt. School, Gulburga, Rs. 20; Collections by Ahmedally Mirzabhai & Bros. of Annas 2 per packet sold through Fish Pond, Rs. 18; 2nd Instalment from Establishment of Sharkarkun, Belapur, Rs. 17-2; Subscriptions from Kankst, District Ahmedabad, Rs. 15; Establishment of Preventive Officers, Mora Barge, Rs. 14-12; Miscellaneous collections from office of City Magistrate Ahmedabad, Rs. 13; 6th Instalment from Ahmedabad Municipal Staff, Rs. 12; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 25; Total, Rs. 32,78,723-8-1.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following donations to the St. John Ambulance War Gifts Depot, Bombay, have been received:—

Ladies Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, per Dr. Ambler, Rs. 250; Ladies of Deolali per Mrs. Chappe Hall, Rs. 170; Anonymous, Rs. 20; Mrs. C. A. Martin, Rs. 30; the Raja of Lambagaon, Rs. 65-12; Anonymous, Rs. 150; Per Secretary, G. I. P. Centre pro Bina Section, Rs. 27-8; Miss M. C. Murphy, Bhopal, Rs. 55; from Jaipur, Rs. 157-4; Mrs. Claber, Bandra, Rs. 35; Dr. Ambler, Igatpuri, Rs. 250; Anonymous, Rs. 7-8; Bai Sithabai Byajee Harale, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. Narayan Sambhaji, Bombay, Rs. 25; and Ladies' Association, Kotah, Rs. 5. Total, Rs. 1,273.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your "Notes of the Day" columns of this morning's issue with regard to the visit of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon to the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, you breathe a sigh of relief at Mr. Baptista's refraining from asking for a division when the Commissioner had gone down to receive their Excellencies, for, as you rightly say, had he done so the Commissioner would have returned with the august visitors to the Corporation Hall to find the doors barred against them. The corporators would then have placed themselves in a very awkward predicament not unlike one in which the members of the House of Commons found themselves some two scores years ago. It is recorded that on the 27th April, 1875, King Edward the Seventh, then Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Lucan, the German Ambassador and some members of the Royal Household, was watching the proceedings of the House of Commons when a member—Mr. Biggar—in order to justify his presence in that august assembly informed the Speaker that he spied strangers in the Gallery. Immediately there was an abrupt silence in the House, the Members were taken aback not less than the Speaker who asked Mr. Biggar in a plaintive tone if he persisted in his statement. Unfortunately Mr. Biggar was untractable and the Speaker had no other course left but to order that the Gallery should be cleared and the Prince of Wales with the members of his suite had actually to leave the House. Mr. Disraeli who was then the Prime Minister, and a silent observer of this embarassing situation at once moved the suspension of the standing order which was unanimously carried and the distinguished personages again appeared in the Gallery after an absence of only 18 minutes. It is recorded that ever since this regrettable incident no Member has abused his technical rights and nowadays, if a member of the House of Commons object to strangers in the Gallery a division is taken and the Gallery is only cleared should the motion be carried.

In this case how ungraceful would it have been on the part of the Corporation had Mr. Baptista insisted on his right of poll and been as unmanageable as Mr. Biggar of the House of Commons?—Yours, etc.

J. R. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

[While printing the above as an interesting historical reminiscence, it is necessary to point out that the two cases are not parallel. Mr. Biggar's action was avowedly desired to embarass the Royal party and the House of Commons. If Mr. Baptista had had cause to demand a poll he would have been doing so in the public interest and their Excellencies would no doubt have cheerfully waited until the doors were again opened.—Editor, "B.C."]

SMUGGLED CIGARETTES IN RANGOON PORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

On a search being made on the steamer Dover on Sunday, the Rangoon Customs officers seized 5,000 smuggled cigarettes in the crew quarters. Yesterday on the Glenogle a consignment of one hundred thousand cigarettes and a large quantity of Chinese tobacco were found in the store room of the crew. The authorities are investigating the matter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

INSULT TO A LADY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Mrs. Meherbai Pestonji Jijina, a Parsi lady, charged Manekji Cowasji Dastur, a Parsi priest, with insult and trespass. Mr. Weldon, barrister, with Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Saher, barrister, and Mr. B. F. Dastur defended the accused.

The Magistrate said the evidence showed that the accused entered into the premises of the complainant with the intent to insult and annoy her. The insult was contained in a letter which made indecent proposals to her. This letter was tendered with two sovereigns. The accused's defence was that the case was concocted against him by the complainant's husband, who wanted to ruin him. The accused had denied having written the letter and had set up an alibi. In the Magistrate's opinion, the alibi was not established, and the evidence on that point was absolutely untrustworthy. He was satisfied that the letter was in the handwriting of the accused and there was no doubt that he tendered it to the complainant. The evidence for the prosecution was reliable, and the allegation made by the accused as to the case being concocted struck the Magistrate as false. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 125.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Newby charged Narayan Arjun, a Muccadam in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, with receiving stolen property. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, barrister, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed in excavation work in Jamnagar Street. A police sepoy saw three bags of sugar belonging to the Military Transports, in the excavation, and he subsequently heard the accused ordering his men to remove the bags from the excavation on to a pile of stones and to cover them up with stones. The bags were in the accused's possession from 4 p.m. till 9 a.m. the next morning.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the bags were found lying near the excavation at 4 p.m. on the day in question. The accused ordered his men to remove them and place them on the side of the road as they were causing obstruction to the traffic. In the evening he went to look for the sepoy on duty but failed to find him. The next morning he saw the sepoy and asked him to take charge of the bags. The sepoy, however, refused to do so and the bags were not taken charge of by the policeman until 3 p.m. He (the accused) went home for meals and returned, when he was arrested.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of criminal misappropriation. He held that the charge of receiving stolen property could not stand because there was no evidence of a theft having been committed and because it had been deposed that the bags might have fallen out of a cart. The accused was fined Rs. 40.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

MR. ALSTON'S REPLY FOR THE CROWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeal before the Chief Court to-day Mr. Ross Alston for the Crown continuing his arguments, said there was a remarkable coincidence of the dates given by the approver about the bringing of bombs to Lahore with the other evidence. Had the police tutored the proprietors of the Popular Dispensary they would not have done so clumsily. The approver's statement, he said, had been corroborated by the discovery of the very books named by him (approver) at Abad Behari's place. Counsel pointed that it was in consequence of the information given by the approver that the police got the scent of the printing house at Kapurthala. If the approver had not specifically named his cousin, it was probably because the latter was not the printer but an employee in the press. It was futile for the defence Mr. Alston said, to urge at this stage that the police investigation at Lahore was irregular. They could have cross-examined Mr. Stead on those points which they took good care, and for obvious reasons, not to do. Counsel then discussed the theory of Rash Behari being a police spy and said that Rash Behari's letters to Abad Behari completely demolished that theory. Regarding Amir Chand, counsel said, there was evidence that Amir Chand supplied a list of persons to whom the Liberty leaflets were to be distributed and thus he could not but be a member of the conspiracy. Counsel was arguing when their Lordships rose for the day.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

At the Calcutta High Court yesterday before Justices Fletcher and Beacheroft, the Advocate-General with Mr. Pearson instructed by the Legal Remembrancer, applied for admission of an appeal against the acquittal in the case of the King-Emperor versus Indrachand in the trading with the enemy trial, in which Indrachand had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the first and third counts and acquitted on the second count (that of entering into a contract with and for the benefit of an enemy) viy, the Rheinische Glimmerwaren Fabrik of Cologne, Germany. The Advocate-General said that he had just received the sanction of the Government of Bengal for an appeal against the acquittal on this charge, it being considered desirable, in view of the appeal by the accused against his conviction on the other two charges, that the facts on all the three charges should be before the Court. Justice Fletcher said that he had read the Magistrate's judgment and considered that the second charge seemed clear. The Court admitted the appeal and directed that it should be heard with the appeal against the conviction.

Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police is now on a short visit to Delhi.

The constant rise in the value of the English sovereign in the Scandinavian countries since the war began is extremely significant. Whereas in normal time the rate of exchange is about 18.20 in Swedish crowns, it is now difficult to obtain English value at even 19.50.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BOMBAY CORPORATORS.

DISMISSED BY MAGISTRATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the matter in which Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, a resident of Matunga, presented an information applying for a process against Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Mr. F. J. Chinoy, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. V. A. Dabholker and Dr, S. S. Batliwala, members of the Committee, and Mr. G. J. Hemburker, a subordinate in the Municipality, Mr. M. E. Joshi, Superintendent, Mr. J. Mackison, Executive Engineer and Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, framing an incorrect document, giving false information, mischief, trespass and criminal intimidation.

Mr. Sanghani, in the course of his information, alleged that he owned a house at Matunga. He was given a notice under section 378 of the Municipal Act, informing him that the house was unfit for human habitation. On the 17th June he appeared before the Standing Committee to raise his objections and after some questions had been put the matter was postponed *sine die*. The Committee, however, without giving him any further notice authorized the Commissioner to prohibit the further use of the building as a dwelling house till certain alterations had been made. Messrs. Cadell, Mackison and Joshi framed the order of prohibition. Hemburker entered the property and posted the order. The house had been well ventilated and there had been no visitation of any epidemic disease. Nor had there been over crowding. The letters U. H. H. (Unfit For Human Habitation) had been painted on the walls of that house without there being any cause for it and a notice prohibiting the use of the building had been affixed on the building on the 14th October last.

The Magistrate passing orders said he did not think the complaint disclosed any offence by all or any of the accused. He failed to see in what way they could be charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with being public servants and as such disobeying the directions of the law under section 167 and framing, as such, incorrect documents. The Municipal Commissioner had a discretion to prohibit the further use of a building after giving notice to the owner and after obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee. This sanction had been obtained and a notice was given to the complainant. He was also heard and subsequently an order was passed under section 378. But the complainant alleged that the matter was postponed and that he was only heard on the first day and that this was the direction of law which the respondents willingly disobeyed. Granting for argument's sake that what was alleged was true, that did not make them liable under section 142, I.P.C. As to the other two sections the Magistrate thought that the Standing Committee or the Sub-committee who heard the complainant ought to have given him an opportunity of being heard further. But they were not bound to do so. He (the Magistrate) could not go into what seemed at the most a careless or perfunctory inquiry by the Committee. If the complainant was injured or suffered in any way he had remedy elsewhere. It was absurd to suggest that the notice was an incorrect document or that the direction of any law had been disobeyed. A presidency magistrate had no right to go behind and question the powers of the Municipal Commissioner in issuing a notice under section 380. Even granting that the Municipal Commissioner and the members of the Standing Committee had been guilty of the alleged offences, still the other accused could not, by any stretch of imagination, be held guilty of the offences of mischief, trespass or intimidation. The complainant might have some grievance but he had come to a wrong Court, and the Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

CHAMPION RUNNER'S DASH UNDER FIRE.

VALUABLE DISPATCH CARRIED IN RECORD TIME.

The "Presse" of Paris tells how Henri Siret, the famous French runner, and exholder of the distance world's record, broke all records for fully-equipped cross-country running on the battlefield a few days ago.

A very important and urgent message had to be carried to the commandant of a battery, and on its quick delivery depended the decision of the day's fighting. A motor-cyclist, or cyclist was in vain looked for, and the captain in charge of the infantry detachment did not like to ask anybody to carry the message on foot, as he thought it was an impossible task to run such a distance under fire, especially as at the time it was pouring with rain.

A private came forward, however, and begged for the honour of being entrusted with the message. The captain accepted, with tears in his eyes, and the private—Henri Siret—started on his perilous journey. To the amazement of his chiefs and comrades, he cut right across the muddy fields, jumping over the ground in his peculiar long and low stride, just as he would on the cinder track. He succeeded in bringing the message to the artillery commandant, despite the fact that he was the target of many riflemen.

On his return, when being congratulated by his chief, he merely replied, "Why, that's much easier than winning a big Marathon race."

In this run Siret covered nearly eight miles in a little over forty minutes.

STEAMER AGROUND OFF MADRAS.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. LABISMERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Information was received here yesterday morning to the effect that the S. S. Labismere had gone ashore seven miles north off Madras. The dredger Madras was despatched to the scene of the accident at 2 p.m. yesterday and returned the same afternoon with full information as to the stranded vessel's position. The Madras found the task of releasing the Labismere from her stranded position impossible and it is understood that a tug has been specially requisitioned from Calcutta. It is unlikely that the steamer would be refloated for some days, unless the weather becomes more moderate than it has been for the last few days. The Labismere started from Calcutta with a full cargo of coal for Madras. The weather during the voyage having been very rough the steamer probably encountered difficult currents on the way and finally struck the Ennore shoal, where she is now aground. Great efforts are being put forth to refloat the vessel, which is aground in about 3½ fathoms of water.

A CASE OF 'SATI' IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A case of murder and 'sati' is reported from Basirhat police station to the district police at Alipore. It appears that on the evening of Friday last two cousins named Lolit and Abinash of Sorupnagore quarrelled over the partition of their ancestral property and in the course of an altercation Abinash picked up a brick and struck Lolit violently on the head killing him. The crime was witnessed by the young wife of the deceased. She went home and bolting the door of her room, tied a slipper belonging to her deceased husband to her breast and set fire to her clothes, which she had previously saturated with kerosine oil. Her friends and relatives noticed the flames inside the room and at once broke in, but the girl had already been burnt to death.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION BY POLICE OFFICIALS.

CASE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

S. Deveton, D. S. P. S. C. Vertannes, Inspector of Police, and two head constables have been committed to the Chief Court Sessions by the District Magistrate of Kyaukee, who held the magisterial enquiry into the charges of attempted taking of illegal gratification, etc., against them.

SKATING RINK.

GYMKHANA NIGHT.

There was a crowded audience at the Skating Rink last night to witness the various races. Competition was keen and the comic races kept the spectators in roars of laughter.

The following are the results:—

FIRST RACE.—Gentlemen: 6 laps. Won by Mr. J. Cornfield by a lap.

SECOND RACE.—Ladies: 3 laps. Won by Miss Yamalee, 2nd, Miss Rickie.

THIRD RACE.—Necktying Competition. Won by Mrs. Leach and Mr. Porter.

FOURTH RACE.—Musical Chairs. There were 21 competitors for this and after an amusing contest was won by Mr. J. Cornfield.

FIFTH RACE.—Ladies: Coin competition. Won by Miss Yamalee.

SIXTH RACE.—Bitting the apple. An amusing competition, won by Mr. Swanbury.

After the competitions general skating was indulged in and the proceedings closed at midnight.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

GERMAN FIRE STOPPED BY FRENCH SINGING.

The German love of music was used to advantage by an ingenious French soldier the other day. The men of the 117th Infantry were in the habit of leaving the trenches at night in search of firewood, and the Germans, knowing this, fired at intervals all night in the hope of hitting some of the wood-gatherers.

In the French trenches was an operatic tenor named Garnier, and it was suggested that, if he sang, the Germans would probably stop firing to listen to him, and that the firewood could be secured safely in the meantime.

The experiment was tried with great success. The singer had only delivered a few phrases when the German fire began to slacken and soon ceased altogether. Garnier continued to sing without interruption until all his comrades had returned to the trenches.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship tournament could not be commenced on Monday owing to drizzling rain. It is hoped to start the play to-day.

The Episcopal Synod of Bengal is likely to sit in Calcutta from March 13th to March 24th.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Ryot and Improvements.

The "Indian Patriot":—Dr. Mann has added his valuable testimony to that of Sir Harold Stuart that the Indian ryot is not conservative where he can improve his position. Dr. Mann says that the ryot is helpless himself: he is not in a position to spend anything on improvements. In short, he is conservative by compulsion. The principle interest of Dr. Mann's paper is the powerful plea for water—in other words, irrigation. The first great need of the ryot is water. Single seeding may spread; artificial manure may largely be available, green leaf manure may abound; seeds may be stocked and distributed on an extensive scale, agricultural experts may scour the land from one end to the other. What is needed, first of all, and most of all, is water. This is what the public have been insisting. "No more railways—attend to irrigation." That voice has been hitherto ignored. The Sciences Congress has given its authority to the voice of the people. Another point, urged by the agricultural expert, was the fatal failure dogging our experiments. Deep ploughing was recommended, and it ruined the land in one famous instance. American cotton was introduced wholesale and has only maintained itself in one or two small corners of the cotton producing areas. Artificial manures were recommended largely, and have been very little successful. "I know no case in the world" said the Doctor, "where improvements, suggested on an empirical basis have so uniformly failed." It is necessary, when we criticise the ryot, to remember not only that he is poor, but also that the experts who confidingly recommend improvement, are no experts at all.

Officialising The Universities.

The "Hindu":—We had occasion quite recently to complain of the method of nominating Fellows to the Senate of the University of Madras. There is a pronounced tendency to ignore the claims of tried and experienced Indians, engaged in the teaching profession and in other walks of life, who would, if so appointed, sensibly add to the usefulness of that body. Newly arrived Professors from Europe either in the service of Government, or employed in private service, are often preferred to Indians who are in no way interior to the former, but who have, in addition, the very essential qualifications of experience and intimate knowledge of Indian conditions. The result of this mode of nomination is to strengthen the official element in that body which has generally managed to get its views accepted by the Senate, in the teeth of public protest and opposition. The prevailing opinio on this side of India is that the Madras Senate is more officialised than others and in Calcutta and Bombay, in Calcutta more than in Bombay, the Indian section of the Senates have been generally speaking, able to withstand official pressure and official dictation. But Bombay would appear to suffer from an over-officialised Senate quite as much as Madras.

Educational Appointments.

The "Punjabee":—One of the most important questions, asked by Mr. Banerjea, was relating to recent appointments to the Indian Educational Service. Sir Harcourt Butler's reply was as follows:—

(a) The names of 14 officers who have been appointed to the Indian Educational Service during 1914 are shown in the Civil Lists. As a matter of fact a larger number of officers has been appointed to this service during the year. The names of those who have recently joined have not yet been included in the Civil Lists.

(b) The reasons for making these appointments are educational expansion and the occurrance of vacancies in previously sanctioned posts.

The reason given by Sir Harcourt Butler for making so large a number of appointments in this particular year can scarcely be said to be convincing. "Educational expansion" and the "occurrence of vacancies in previously sanctioned posts" are excellent reasons, but it is unfortunate that these reasons should have been specially operative in the present year when the Public Services Commission have under consideration the question of the larger employment of Indians in the Public Service. It cannot be denied that one effect of making so many appointments this year will be that even if the Public Services Commission recommend a larger employment of Indians in the higher branch of the Educational Service, the recommendation will practically remain inoperative for sometime.

NAVSARI MURDER TRIAL.

POLICE APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 19.

The Baroda High Court has admitted the appeal of R. J. Garda of Navsari, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to pay a fine of Rs. 300, for negligently causing the death of Lalloobhai Desai of Paroojan. In this case the police also applied to the District Magistrate for sanction to appeal under Section 304 (A), I.P.C., against the decision of the Sessions Judge for the acquittal of the accused on the original charge against him. The District Magistrate declined to grant the permission and the matter was referred to the Legal Remembrancer who disagreed with the view of the District Magistrate, and gave permission to the police to file an acquittal appeal in the Baroda High Court.

It is stated that Sir F. Younghusband has been appointed to the India Office in connection with the supply of news for India regarding the Indian troops in the field.

The people of Berlin have been "rigorously forbidden" by the authorities to throw away "kitchen refuse," which is to be collected and sold at a nominal price to the military administration for use as horse fodder, of which there is great scarcity.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 20, 1915.

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

We do not think it is necessary to attach too much importance to what Reuter describes as the "sharp note" in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Swedish Riksdag. Every official statement regarding the war which emanates from a neutral Power must naturally be the subject of a good deal of speculation, but many people are apt to read a good deal more into some of these announcements than they are really intended to convey. The declarations of ministers in the Italian Parliament have more than once been too hastily interpreted as indicating the imminent intervention of Italy, but these expectations have not been gratified and we doubt if they ever will be. Sweden, it seems to us, has the least motive of all the Scandinavian Powers to join the war, Denmark has much to gain in a material way, but Sweden nothing, and it is unlikely that she would take upon herself such a burden, unless she were deliberately provoked thereto. At the beginning of the war there was undoubtedly a strong pro-German party in Sweden, which has always looked with suspicion on Russian policy in Finland, and has been encouraged by German propagandists to look to Germany as her protector against Russian aggression. But sympathy for Germany has almost evaporated, according to well-informed reports, as a result of her methods of warfare. The contempt she has displayed for the rights of minor Powers, and the frank avowal by German publicists of the claim to treat these merely as suits Germany's convenience, is hardly calculated to encourage the friendship of a country like Sweden.

As to the likelihood of Sweden joining the Allies, though the sympathies of the Swedish people may by this time be tending more towards a desire for the victory of the Triple Entente Powers, it does not appear, as we have said, that she has much to gain by departing from her neutrality. And a careful perusal of the extracts from the Royal speech telegraphed by Reuter does not indicate, we think, any intention of doing so. It complains of the disregard of the principles of international law by the belligerents having greatly contributed to the economic loss in Sweden, and declares that efforts are required to protect the country and mitigate the consequences of the war. But there is nothing in all this to suggest that Sweden's participation in the war is imminent. On the contrary, the hope is expressed that her neutrality may be preserved. The statement as to the disregard of the principles of international law has reference, presumably, to the laying of floating mines, a practice in which Germany has indulged so freely as to force the retaliation of Great Britain and Russia. It is inevitable that a neutral country in the position of Sweden should suffer grave economic losses, apart from this and the consequences of the blockade of the German coast and the stringent supervision of neutral shipping. But neutral countries cannot fairly complain of these precautions, which are in strict accordance with the principles of international law governing the conduct of a belligerent Power, which is entitled to prevent every sort of comfort and aid being afforded to the enemy. On the contrary, the control of neutral shipping was exercised by Great Britain until quite recently with a regard for the convenience of neutrals which was absolutely harmful to her own interests, and resulted in the wholesale importation into Denmark and Sweden of contraband destined for Germany. That is a danger with which we are bound to deal, though our doing so may be very irritating and even injurious to the trade of our neutral friends. The question of mine-laying is another matter. But it is late in the day to make complaints of this. There is not a single neutral Power, as far as we are aware, which addressed a formal protest to Germany when she sent out her mine-layers to scatter mines far and wide, indifferent to the dangers thus created for neutral shipping. A belligerent is entitled to protect its own waters with mines or to lay them, if it can succeed in doing so, in the waters of the enemy, but to lay them indiscriminately on trade routes and in neutral waters is a monstrous proceeding, on a par with the brutal indifference to every consideration or principle of international law which Germany has displayed throughout the war, both on land and sea. One of the results of her action and the failure of the neutral Powers to make any effective protest against it, has been the retaliatory action of Russia in the Baltic and the disappearance of five large German cargo steamers in a fortnight through striking mines. These steamers were doubtless conveying freight from Swedish ports and it is, of course, extremely tiresome to Sweden to find that the contraband trade with Germany can no longer be carried on with impunity.

In spite of the somewhat ominous words of the Speech from the Throne, however, we do not believe that the likelihood of Sweden departing from her neutrality need be seriously entertained. It may be frankly admitted that she has no material interest in the cause of the Allies, and she has no desire probably to fight on the side of Russia. But nothing has arisen to justify the Swedish Government in taking advantage of the readiness and willingness of the people "to sacrifice themselves for the country", to the extent of asking them to make that sacrifice on behalf of Germany. Nor is it certain that the people would be willing to make this sacrifice in any event. The fear of Russia may be great, but the love for Germany is not so great as to make it probable that the Swedish people will care to help her in fighting a lost cause.

FREE DISCUSSION.

"The New Statesman" of December 26th, devotes its pricipal leading article to a criticism of the Government of India in regard to its drastic treatment of a section of the Moslem press, and particularly the action taken against "The Comrade" under the Press Act. With much of what it says we are in agreement. We have never been able to understand the sense of the suppression of "The Comrade," which, if it was unpleasantly frank in its free and courageous discussion of British policy in Egypt and Turkey and as regards Tripoli and Morocco, was at any rate equally strong and uncompromising in its loyal support of the Empire in the war. We think "The Comrade" is mistaken in the sum of its views as regards British policy in Turkey and the article for which its security was forfeited was, to our mind, full of error. But it is a poor outlook for a sound and healthy relationship between the Government and the Mahomedan community in this country, if there is not to be freedom of discussion in matters which so closely affect Mahomedan sympathies, whether we are at war with Turkey or not. What is more, the loyalty of the Mahomedan community in this time of strain upon their sympathies deserves a higher appreciation than is evinced by the suppression of their papers if they venture a natural outlet to their feelings. The inability of the official mind to understand the psychological aspect of the present situation in the Mahomedan community in India is calculated to do an infinite amount of harm. It is all very well to make beautiful sympathetic speeches, like Sir James Meston, and provide Mahomedans with texts from their own scriptures, but all that is nothing if your confidence is not shown in a practical form, and if sympathy with their co-religionists in Turkey is not to be allowed some latitude in practical expression. Apart from this the use of the Press Act, which, as cannot be repeated too often, secured an easy passage through the legislature for totally different purposes, is highly objectionable. There are surely enough war Ordinances with sufficiently wide powers to deal with any individual or any journal that endangers the safety of the realm, which is all that we need concern ourselves with. The Press Act was passed with a definite object and to deal with a special set of circumstances. The way in which it has been used for other objects, and especially in the suppression of free discussion during the war, creates a very unfortunate impression.

Notes of the Day.

Persian Neutrality.

In view of the occupation by Turkey of Tabriz it is interesting to learn from a correspondent of "The Hablul Matin" at Tabriz that since the beginning of the European war Turkey has been gathering troops on the frontier and clandestinely helping the Kurds in Khoi, Salmas and Urumia. When the little affair regarding the boundary dispute between Turkey and Persia was satisfactorily settled the Turkish troops did not evacuate the town of Qutoor, and when Russia was appealed to for help she told Persia that Turkey was quite welcome to keep the town provided suitable compensation by way of cession of territory in other directions was made. The Persian Government refused to assent to this. When Turkey was asked to keep her forces farther from the frontier, she rejoined that if Russia removed her troops from Northern Persia, and evacuated Azerbaijan, she would comply with the request. On the Persian Government informing Russia of this the reply was that the Russian Army was there for the preservation of peace and property. So between her powerful neighbours feeble Persia has had to suffer, and now, in her turn, she is to be made to serve the ends of Germany.

Death Sentences Quashed.

An interesting case, in which three death sentences were set aside, has just been decided on appeal by Mr. Justice Chamier and Mr. Justice Piggott at the Allahabad High Court. In this case three men were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Benares of having murdered one Raja Ram Singh, headman of the village Kaithi. Raja Ram had made himself an object of some dislike in the village, which is a few miles from Benares, by the enthusiasm with which he performed his duties, especially in pointing out to the police the alleged bad characters of the place. As a result of his efforts the police were supplied with the names of a number of people as persons of bad character from whom security should be taken, among them being the three appellants. Proceedings in the first instance were taken against four men and the three appellants among others went to Benares to be present in court on the occasion. The four men were bound over and failing to give security were sent to jail.

An Amazing Conviction.

On the return to Kaithi, Raja Ram was set upon by a number of people on his way from the station to the village and so severely beaten with lathies that he died shortly after. The two assessors were of opinion that the appellants at the most were guilty of grievous hurt but the judge convicted them of the capital offence and sentenced them to death. The judges of the High Court, however, set aside the sentences and ordered the release of the appellants. There was nothing it appeared to connect them with the crime but the fact that they travelled by the same train from Benares as the murdered man. It was a dark night and Raja Ram and his friends failed to identify his assailants. It was, therefore, decided the following morning to accuse the men who were known to have travelled by the same train on the night in question, although there were a number of assailants from the village who must undoubtedly have been lying in wait for Raja Ram. It is almost incredible that a judge could be found to convict men on a capital charge on such evidence.

The Level Crossing Nuisance.

We frequently receive complaints from correspondents regarding the delays caused to vehicular traffic by the long periods level-crossing gates at Mahaluxmi, Dadar and other places are kept closed for approaching trains. One correspondent remarks that it is "impossible to speak in restrained language" of these vexatious delays, though, unlike other correspondents, he succeeds in doing so. He gives an instance of having reached the Dadar crossing on the G. I. P. side at 8-35 a.m. The gates were closed on his arrival and it was half-an-hour before he was able to move on to the B. B. & C. I. crossing where he was delayed another seven minutes. The excuse at the first crossing was that the Nagpur mail was approaching though, as our correspondent points out, the Nagpur mail could not have been on the Bombay side of Thana when the gates were closed. This is perhaps, an extreme instance, but the delays at all these level-crossings are certainly vexatious and frequently unnecessary, while the irritation of waiting for a much longer period than is necessary, is not lessened by the attitude of the gatemen, who generally appear to be supremely indifferent to the public convenience and behave as though the opening of the gates were a matter of grace on their part. As a matter of fact in the case of bullock-carts it is. It is no uncommon thing to see these kept waiting while the gates are opened for the more superior classes of vehicle and closed again, this occurring perhaps two or three times before the bullock-carts are allowed to proceed.

A Disreputable Road.

"A Resident" of Paltan Road, which links up Hornby Road with Carnac Road in the rear of the Crawford Market, and which serves the residents of Mandvi and the docks as a short cut to the Fort, writes complaining of the disreputable and neglected condition in which this busy thoroughfare in the heart of the city is left by the Municipal authorities. While the Carnac and Hornby roads adjoining it have all the modern conveniences such as paved foot paths, tar macadam, high pressure gas-lights and water syphons, Paltan Road possesses none of these and is kept in a most unkempt condition. Not only that, says the correspondent, but a large collection of Municipal carts and meat vans are left lying about the road pending repairs at the Municipal workshops. To add to the disreputable character of the locality, vargrants and budmashes of all types have made it their rendezvous to the great annoyance of the residents. Paltan Road can patiently await the millenium, when it will be brought into line with its more fortunate sister roads and share their amenities, but surely, writes the correspondent, there is no conscionable reason, why it should be made the dumping ground of all sorts of useless human lumber of the type of these vagrants.

Dr. Max Nordau and France.

Mr. Max Nordau, who has made his residence in France for the last 37 years, has written a pathetic letter to the "Temps" complaining that he is "odiously misrepresented" by some of the French journals as a calumniator of France. He says he has always been her champion and encloses in support of his assertion several back numbers of German papers. Although technically he is an enemy, having been an Austrian subject, he says he has always proclaimed to the outer world his admiration of France, particularly in regard to her moral, intellectual and artistic greatness and tried to dissipate certain dangerous prejudices against her. "It is not at the hour of destiny" he continues, that he will change his sentiments and attitude towards France which he has adopted as his own country. Dr. Nordau further avers and proclaims to the world that France was ever for peace and that no warlike intentions were entertained by her, although, as everywhere, there was a warlike party in France.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will go on a short tour in Gujarat next month, and will visit Ahmedabad, Cambay, Broach and Surat. At Ahmedabad addresses of welcome will be presented by the Municipality and the Mill-owners' Association, and by the Ladies' Club to Lady Willingdon. The Hon. Sirdar Sir Chinubhoy M. Runchodlal will also entertain their Excellencies at a garden party.

The names of Justices Teunon and Greaves are now mentioned in connection with the Behar High Court.

Dr. Sethna, a Parsee medical man from Bombay, has been appointed Health Officer of Delhi, vice Major Cook-Young, I.M.S.

A new flag is being designed for Egypt which will be a symbol of Egypt's emancipation from the suzerainty of Turkey. The Khedivial Family standard consists of three white crescents, each with a star between its horns, on a red field. The previous national flag flown since the time of Mahomet Ali was a white crescent and one star on a red field. At a distance this flag was scarcely distinguishable from the Turkish standard, the only difference between them being that whereas the star on the former had five points, that on the latter had six.

£7,500,000 A DAY WAR.

THE BURDENS ON NEUTRAL STATES.

War is costing Germany £2.000,000 a day, Austria-Hungary £1,000.000, and the Allies £4.500,000, according to Professor Julius Wolf, of the Charlottenburg Technical College, who has just issued a brochure on the financial aspects of the modern Armageddon. The economist states that the Franco-Prussian, Russo-Turkish, Russo-Japanese, and Boer wars demonstrated that the cost of modern warfare worked out at about six shillings per man per day, but declares that it is not possible to-day to estimate a lower cost than seven shillings. Professor Wolf arrives at a total of £229.250.000 as the cost of the war per month to all the belligerent States by assuming that armies aggregating 20,500,000 men are now in the field. He assesses the maximum Russian strength at 5.500,000, that of France at 4,500,000, and Turkey's Army at 500,000. With regard to England, Professor Wolf only mentions that its Army "has grown to over 1,000, 000." exclusive of Colonials and Indians. He gives no totals for Belgians, Serbians, Montenegrins, or Japanese, and is, of course, silent as to the numbers which Germany and Austria-Hungary, are maintaining in the field.

If we may allot a round 1.500,000 to England and the Empire, and 500.000 to the other Allies undetailed by Professor Wolf, we arrive, combining the figures, at a total Allied strength of 12.500,000. Deducting these from Professor Wolf's grand aggregate of 20,500,000 fighting men of all nationalities, there would appear to be roundly 8,000,000 soldiers battling for Germany and Austria-Hungary. As Professor Wolf declares that the war is costing Germany exactly twice as much as Austria-Hungary, it would seem that Germany has, roughly, 5,335.000 and Austria-Hungary 2.665,000.

There is no reason to believe that the Charlottenburg professors' figures are accurate so far as the armies of the German Allies are concerned, says the "Daily Mail." They are undoubtedly under-estimated for the purpose of supporting the popular theory at home that German's "wonderful victories" have been achieved against overwhelming odds.

Professor Wolf intimates that 7s. per man per day is a safe average for all the fighting States except England, where it will be a fraction higher because of the larger proportion of her combatants who are in the Navy. He says the peace cost of the German Navy is £1 per man per day.

In addition to the gigantic cost of the war to belligerents, Professor Wolf explains that enormous burdens for mobilisation and maintenance have been imposed upon Switzerland, Holland, Italy, the Scandinavian countries, Bulgaria, and Greece.

BOTTLING-UP THE KOENIGSBERG.

STORY OF THE OPERATIONS.

An exciting story of the bottling-up of the German cruiser Koenigsberg in the Rufigi River, opposite Mafia Island, German East Africa, is told by the crew of the British steamer Newbridge, who arrived at South Shields during the mail week.

They state that the Ellerman liner City of Winchester was sunk by the Koenigsberg after the crew had been transferred to the German vessel Ziston. There was a feeling of uncertainty amongst shipping in the Indian Ocean, and few vessels attempted to proceed to Europe. One of the Castle liners had a narrow escape, but fooled the Koenigsberg and returned to Durban.

Then followed the disablement of the Pegasus at Zanzibar. Within a few days vessels from the East Indian and Mediterranean Squadrons were after the Koenigsberg and one morning a steamer was seen to be leaving one of the mouths of the Rufigi River. The vessel was the Somali, which had been accompanying the Koenigsberg on her commerce-raiding expeditions. The Koenigsberg was soon afterwards located a few miles up the river. Shells were rained on both vessels, and the Somali was set on fire and sunk in mid-channel. The Koenigsberg worked her way further up the river out of the reach of the naval guns. At this stage it was decided to block the entrance of the river, and thus bottle-up the Koenigsberg.

BLOCKING THE CHANNEL.

It was in connection with this scheme that the steamer Newbridge was utilised. Her crew were taken from the vessel, and she was manned by naval men. Then the Newbridge started on her last journey. The Germans commenced peppering the vessel as soon as she came within firing range, but only one man was injured, and he only slightly. The Newbridge, which had 1,500 tons of coal aboard, was carefully worked into position. Her port bow anchor and starboard stern anchors were let go, the starboard bow and port stern anchors following a minute or two later. Three charges of guncotton were let down the holds, and wires were led through the coal shoots to the doors on the turret-deck.

When the launch had got as far away as the wires would allow, three keys were tapped and three explosions followed in quick succession. The vessel sank, blocking the only navigable channel in the river, and at the same time imprisoning the Koenigsberg. When the crew took to the boats to get back to their ships the Germans opened fire on them, and the coxswain of one of the launches was struck by a dum-dum bullet in the shoulder. It passed through his body, and he died almost instantly. The coxswain of the other launch was killed by a bullet piercing his temple. There were other men wounded, but none seriously. A lieutenant of one of the naval vessels had a narrow escape, a bullet passing through has helmet and cutting his hair close to the scalp. Another lieutenant had a furrow ploughed along his forehead by a bullet, without even grazing the bone.

Subsequently another vessel was sunk near the Newbridge, thus making three vessels, including the German Somali, completely stopping the Koenigsberg's passage out of the river.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.

SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

STARVING TURKS.

INDICATION OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE IN GERMANY.

The key-note of the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Swedish Riksdag has a somewhat ominous ring. Though Sweden hopes to preserve her neutrality, efforts are required to protect the country from the evil effects of the disregard of the principles of neutrality by the belligerents. The people, it is said, are ready and willing to sacrifice themselves and they may await with confidence the hours of trial and resignation.

Turkish troops in Syria are reported to be in a terrible plight. They are actually starving owing to bad organisation. The Bedouins have already returned to their homes, saying this is not a holy war. German officers are said to be against an attack upon Egypt under these circumstances.

It is officially announced that the pursuit of the Turks beaten at Karaurgan is continuing.

News has been received at Athens that the whole Turkish garrison at Adrianople has been withdrawn.

The retirement of the German Finance Minister is attributed to his inability to face the financial situation in Germany and the necessity for new loans. Reuter adds that the incident seems to indicate that the economic pressure in Germany is already much greater than available evidence would lead one to believe.

Nothing of importance is reported from either the Western or the Eastern front. But the French "Eye-witness" in his account of the operations since Jan. 5 gives an idea of the Allies' successful efforts. He reports the extension and consolidation of the Allies' successes on the right bank of the Yser, fresh progress in the region of Perthes, the check of German attacks in the Argonne and the continuation of the successes in Upper Alsace.

SCARLET FEVER IN SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MADRID, Jan. 19.

The Queen of Spain and two of her children, Infante Jaime and Infanta Beatrix, and also Princess Beatrix of Saxe-Coburg are suffering from scarlet-fever.

AUSTRIAN LANDSTRUM.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Landstrum classes of 1875-1881 have been called to the colours.

Q. M. G. OF GERMAN ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.

General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Quarter-Master General of the German Army.

ALLIES CONSOLIDATE THEIR SUCCESSES.

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.

DISREGARD OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

COUNTRY MUST BE PROTECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.

At the opening of the Riksdag the speech from the Throne struck a somewhat sharp note. It points out that the disregard of the principles of international law by belligerents has greatly contributed to the economic loss in Sweden.

It continues, that although Sweden hopes to preserve her neutrality, efforts are required to protect the country and mitigate the economic consequences of the war for the humble citizens.

The people are ready and willing to sacrifice themselves for the country and they may await with confidence the hours of trial and resignation.

MINES IN THE BALTIC.

REPORTED LOSS OF FIVE GERMAN STEAMERS.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.

It is stated that in the past fortnight five large German cargo steamers have disappeared in the Baltic with the crews through striking mines.

RUMANIA AND ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

LATEST BETTING AT LLOYDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A "Statesman's" cablegram says, at Lloyds yesterday eighty guineas per cent. was paid to insure against Rumania's entry into the war within six months, and seventy guineas against Italy coming in.

Italian correspondents state that Austrain workmen are engaged day and night in completing field defences on the Italian frontier.

ROUMANIA PREPARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent states that information received from an excellent source entirely confirms the statement that Roumania is seriously preparing to open a campaign in a few weeks' time.

GERMAN EFFORT AT SOISSONS.

FEAR OF BRITAIN'S NEW ARMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—It is doubtless well-known to the German Staff that the organisation of our six armies is not an idle boast. It is reasonable to suppose that spies have kept the Staff informed of the quality of Earl Kitchener's men in training and the actual existence of their equipment. Hence the violent effort to break the French line before it becomes any stronger. The British plans will not be hurried by anything the Germans do as the French are strong at all points and are successfully, by counter-attacks, helped by the British near La Bassee. Our new armies will mature in due season. Meanwhile their training continues in an admirable fashion. They will be a weighty argument in warfare and in peace deliberations. The failure of the Germans to achieve quickly results, has allowed the British Empire army to assemble and train. In all neutral countries the quick rise of Britain's great force is considered by competent critics to be an object lesson and an achievement of unusual merit, especially as our small standing army held back superior numbers at critical points for months while the new armies were in the making.

The Germans' effort to break the allied line at Soissons is continuing most violently. This point apparently selected as the direct route to Paris and one of great strength in the German line, is served admirably by railway routes for bringing up masses of troops. The effort had been in preparation for some time but actual masses were rushed up by rail and motor through Laon on Monday. It is computed that a hundred thousand men were used in the assault. The Kaiser and the General Staff were at Laon.

NOT A HOLY WAR.

BEDOUINS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF SYRIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

CAIRO, Jan. 19.

Turkish Syrian troops are evidently in a terrible plight. Refugees have arrived from Syria who assert that the soldiers are actually starving owing to bad organisation. They are in summer khaki and without boots, while the camels are dying of scab.

When war was declared twenty-five thousand Bedouins were recruited in Hebron, but they were without food for three days and returned to their homes, saying this was not a holy war.

The greatest misery and dissatisfaction prevail among the troops especially the Anatolian troops. German officers report to Berlin that they do not advise an attack upon Egypt with such troops.

PURSUIT OF BEATEN TURKS.

IRRESISTIBLE COSSACKS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.

It is officially announced that the pursuit of the Turks beaten at Karaurgan is continuing.

After a two days' battle at Jenikio, the Turks fled in disorder with heavy losses.

Three hundred Turks were killed and wounded in a single charge by the Siberian Cossacks.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS ANNIHILATED

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.

It is officially announced that the army in the Caucasus has annihilated the Eleventh Turkish Army Corps and only insignificant portions have escaped. They are fleeing in disorder. All the corps' artillery has been captured.

FRUITLESS ATTACK ON MUSCAT.

REBELS MUCH DISHEARTNED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

With reference to the attack on Muscat by the Arab tribes, the Press Bureau says that the present outbreak is a continuation of the tribal rising against the Sultan of Muscat.

The British had previously been sent to support the Sultan's forces.

The rebels are reported to be much disheartened.

GARRISON AT ADRIANOPLE WITHDRAWN.

ATHENS, Jan. 18.

News has been received here that the whole Turkish garrison at Adrianople has been withdrawn.

BULGARIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

SOFIA, Jan. 13.

The Bulgarian King and Premier have exchanged New Year messages anticipating that the New Year will crown Bulgaria's aspirations and realise her national ideals.

SERBO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS.

ROME, Jan. 18.

The Bulgarian delegate says that Serbo-Bulgarian relations are not yet settled but those between Greece and Bulgaria are improving. He affirmed that Bulgaria would observe strict neutrality and her sympathies would be guided by her own interests only.

LOST TRENCH RETAKEN.

ALL THE GERMANS KILLED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.

A communiqué says:—We made a counterattack by night and reoccupied the lost trench at Gumine. All the Germans in the trench were killed.

Two German counterattacks proved fruitless.

The enemy also attempted two night attacks at Gulki but were discovered by our searchlights and routed.

Fresh attempts by Austrian heavy guns to bombard Tarnow have been baulked by our artillery.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED.

BOMBARDMENT OF THANN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 18.

This afternoon's communique says:—

From the sea to the Oise the weather has been very stormy. Artillery duels have occurred at certain points.

Two German attacks near Autreches have been repulsed.

There is no change in the sectors of Soisso s and Rheims.

Our artillery in the region of Perthes was most effective.

German attacks on Hill 263, west of Boureilles, were resultless.

We captured several German works northwest of Pontamousson in the only part of Bois le Pretre still held by the enemy. We repelled a counterattack and maintained our gains.

Heavy snowfall has occurred in the Vosges.

The enemy bombarded Thann without serious result.

AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODES.

GERMAN AVIATORS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Last night's official Paris communiqué said:—

The explosion of an ammunition depot through the bursting of a shell set fire to a part of the village of La Boiselle occupied by our troops and it had to be evacuated. It was recaptured on the morning of the 18th by a vigorous counter-attack.

The enemy bambarded Saint Paul near Soissons.

German aeroplanes flew over our positions in Champagne and were received with gunfire. Two descended in our lines near Bar-le-duc. The machines were intact. Four aviators were captured.

There have been intermittent cannonades and fusillades in Argonne.

There have been snow and tempest between Argonne and the Vosges.

INDIANS IN THE THICK OF IT.

VICTIMS OF MINED TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

"The Times" publishes an interesting account of the fighting by the Indian troops in the neighbourhood of La Bassee on December 20th.

They attacked brilliantly and captured the German trenches at Givenchy, but the trenches were mined and the brave men suffered terribly, and the enemy, strongly reinforced, made a furious counter-attack.

The position under an enfilading fire became untenable and the order was given to retire. One party of Indians was completely surrounded and, without the hope of succour or escape, was obliged to surrender.

Twenty excited Germans who treacherously fired on the defenceless Indians exposed themselves to British fire and in so doing were shot to a man.

Two days later a combined attack by French and British recovered some of the trenches and the Indians were subsequently withdrawn and given a much needed rest.

THE FIGHTING AT SOISSONS.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The papers publish leaders paying a tribute to the French fighting at Soissons against terrible difficulties and great odds.

They consider that the French were there at their best.

The papers point out that the French commander had the moral courage to decline to hazard large reinforcements which was in accordance with General Joffre's sound strategy.

TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES.

TWO AND A QUARTER MILLIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

List No. 136 of the Prussian casualties brings the total to 877,107. With the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemburg lists the total German losses are about two and a quarter millions.

WITH THE ALLIES

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

FRENCH EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The French Eyewitness, in his account of the operations since January 5th, concludes with the description of the battle of Soissons.

He says:—Our offensive in this fighting which was of a purely local character was completely successful on the 8th, 9th and 10th, but was checked from the 11th onwards by the rise of the Aisne and the destruction of bridges.

The enemy profited by the situation to attack us with great violence with the object of forcing us back to the river and cutting us off.

They failed and we took our troops back to the point at which in any circumstances the destruction of the bridges would have obliged us to establish ourselves.

The Eye-witness says that terrible weather continued throughout, rain, snow wind, fog and mud impeding the operations.

CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES.

Besides the fighting at Soissons, the noteworty features have been in the first place the extension and consolidation of the Allies' successes on the right bank of the Yser between St. Georges and the sea.

The German offensive in this region has been shattered and the Allies have gained more than five kilometres beyond the river.

Secondly, fresh progress in the region of Perthes.

Thirdly, the check of German attacks in the Argonne and fourthly, the continuation of the successes in Upper Alsace.

Describing air warfare, the Eye-witness says it was not General von Falkenhayn's son who was killed near Amiens on January 10th, but Lieutenant Falkenstein.

FIGHTING NEAR THE YSER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Describing the fighting on the dunes near the Yser, the Eye-witness says:—The Infantry protected themselves against German hand-grenades by wire-netting taken from tennis courts at Nieuport.

Since the beginning of January we have been assuring our communications on the Yser and have constructed a strong bridge which the men have named General Joffre.

All efforts of the German artillery and aviators to damage the bridge have been unsuccessful.

The furious but fruitless bombardment of Nieuport was a reprisal for these failures.

ENEMY GETS NO PEACE.

Rain has never ceased and in the region of Arras the water in the trenches is a foot deep.

We usefully assisted the Birtish in the region of La Bassee on January 15th.

Our activity south of Arras has been mostly in the region of La Boiselle which continues to be the scene of an almost continuous struggle.

Here, as elsewhere, we are fighting foot by foot and give the enemy no peace. The opposing artilleries are firing uninterruptedly.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Between Soissons and Souain the struggle is restricted to an artillery duel in which we have advantage.

Our action in the region of Perthes was begun on December 21st, and has proceeded continuously. It has enabled us to advance our line more than two kilometres north of our position of three weeks ago. We have made a dozen attacks and repulsed more than twenty counter-attacks. The enemy has been most anxious to retake the important fortified hill numbered 200.

He has lost heavily in fruitless attacks between the Argonne and Upper Alsace.

Our artillery in the region of Verdun and on the Heights of the Meuse has frequently silenced the enemy's guns and demolished the foothridges thrown across the Meuse at St. Mihiel.

PROXIMITY OF THE TRENCHES.

The German attacks have slackened in the Forest of Apremont and the enemy has apparently lost hope of dislodging us.

Our progress in Bois le Pretre in Woevre has been continuous for the past two months and the opposing trenches are only thirty metres apart.

The enemy has shown a certain amount of activity in the Forest of Parroy, east of Nancy, but has been repulsed.

The excellent results in Upper Alsace have been consolidated. They would have been appreciably increased had not the state of the ground hindered the troops. The ground is in some places a morass in which the feet sink and rifles get clogged.

RIFLES BECOME CHOKED.

We lost many wounded on January 5th in fierce fighting near Cernay because the rifles were choked with mud and could not be fired.

The feature of the fighting in the Argonne was the severe struggle arising from the coincidence of our attacks on the 15th north of La Grurie and Courtes Chaussees with German offensives at Bagatelle and Fontaine Madame. It began with the explosion of eight mines beneath the German trenches.

HOW GARIBALDI WAS KILLED.

An Italian regiment and a French battalion immediately charged and carried the whole front six hundred metres long. The Italians impetuously dashed six hundred metres beyond the German line without sufficiently heeding the necessity of organising the ground won. It was here that Constanin Garibaldi was killed. His men captured the whole German company with three quick-firers but in the counter-attack the enemy recaptured part of the ground. The French battalion on the right of the Italians kept possession of the captured trenches and fortified them. The Italian legion was full of enthusiasm and eager to begin again.

In violent fighting on the same day at Fontaine Madame three German battalions after a desperate fight at close quarters secured a foothold in one of our saps but we recaptured the trench at night.

SHELLING AND SNIPING.

The Eyewitness, continuing his narrative till the 16th instant, says:—The observation post west of Cuinchy captured on the 10th was evacuated on the 12th, being rendered untenable by the enemy's fire. However, we denied its possession to the Germans who were entrenched behind sleepers, ballast and railway material and suffered severely from our artillery.

The weather changed for worse on the 13th and checked the operations, which were confined to shelling and sniping. We completely demolished an important bridge of Freilinghien, below Armentieres. The enemy showed more activity on the 14th severely shelling our right and centre. This was the only activity on Thursday. There was no change at La Bassee, as reported in the English papers.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE IN GERMANY.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

CANNOT FACE THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The German Imperial Secretary of the Treasury von Kuehn is resigning, ostensibly for reasons of health. He will be succeeded by Professor Helfferich of the Deutsche Bank.

LATER.

The retirement of the German Finance Minister von Kuehn is attributed to his inability to face the financial situation in Germany and the necessity for new loans.

It is a significant fact that on his retirement the Kaiser omitted to send the customary letter of thanks for his services.

The whole incident seems to indicate that the economic pressure in Germany is already much greater than available evidence would lead one to believe.

FINANCIAL PRECAUTIONS.

HUSBANDING RESOURCES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is officially announced that fresh issues of capital must be approved by the Treasury and all their conditions will be subordinated to the husbanding of financial resources for the successful prosecution of the war.

No issues will be allowed for undertakings outside the Empire, while overseas issues will only be allowed where urgency or special circumstances are shown.

The above restrictions do not apply to Treasury Bills and other short instruments of Colonial Governments and Municipalities.

"CONSULT DOMINIONS."

"THE TIMES" URGES CONVOCATION OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

"The Times" to-day publishes an editorial article headed "Consult Dominions" in which the paper urges the convocation of the Imperial Conference in 1915.

It says that the Conference would be of immense benefit to Imperial unity and opportunity should be taken of cordinating what has been done in each widely separated centre in connection with the war. A few days of personal intercourse between men responsible would do more than reams of letters and floods of telegrams.

"DESTINED TO LEAVE AN IMPERISHABLE NAME."

LORD KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE TO IRISH GUARDS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Earl Kitchener, as the Colonel of the Irish Guards, to-day attended the parade of a battalion.

He said that he was proud to command the regiment which was upholding the most glorious traditions of its race in the present war, in which he believed it was destined to leave an imperishable name.

HEALTHY BOMBAY.

CONDITIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

HEALTHIEST PERIOD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The Bombay Health Officers' report for the fourth-quarter of 1914 is a most satisfactory document, showing that health conditions during that period were better than for over twenty years. Dr. Turner says:—

In presenting my report for the fourth-quarter of the year just closed, I have the honour to point out that the health conditions of Bombay during the period were incomparably the best since 1893 irrespective of the increase in the population that has since taken place: for the city was free from the epidemic incidence of any disease and the total mortality was the lowest recorded during any quarter since that year; and a fact more noteworthy and encouraging than either and without a parallel in the sanitary history of the city was the repeated excess of registered births over deaths—successively during two weeks in October ending the 10th and 17th and the three weeks ending the 21st and 28th November and 5th December, and again in the week ending the 19th December.

In enumerating the other notable features of the period, special attention may be drawn to the diminished mortality from the following diseases which was the lowest on record for any quarter in the past: Plague (22); Phthisis (346); Fevers (521); Diseases of the Nervous System (369); the mortality from Measles (4) was the lowest except in the corresponding quarters of 1866, 1867, and 1873 and 1909, which was nearly the same (3); the mortality from Cholera (6) was lower than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year since 1896, except 1903 (1) and 1905 (2); the mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases (580) was the lowest since 1896 (571); the mortality from the Diseases of the Respiratory System (1,490) was the lowest since 1895 (994) except in 1901 (1,392); the Infant mortality (1,501) was the lowest since 1895 (1,424).

Compared with the preceding quarter, the vital statistics of the period under review reveal remarkable improvement on the continued progress recorded in previous Reports during the year. For, under very important registration heading, the decrease recorded was very significant, as evidence the following: Plague—151, Cholera—161, Respiratory Diseases—503, Fevers—124, Diarrhoea and Dysentery—276, Debility—97, other General Diseases—132, Diseases of the Nervous System—72 and Diseases of the Digestive System—110; the increases registered were few and inconsiderable, *e.g.*, Whooping Cough plus 2, Cancer plus 7, Puerperal Septicaemia plus 7, Old Age plus 26, Diseases of the Urinary System plus 5 and those of the Circulatory System plus 3.

REVIEW OF 1914.

It will be interesting to close the review of the quarter with a brief survey of the health conditions of the City during the entire year that has just passed by.

The progressive improvement in the public health of the city recorded in the previous year was well maintained during 1914 and was in evidence especially during the last quarter as already pointed out above; it was not marred by the epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague.

The uninterrupted decline in the mortality from Phthisis continued during the year: from 8,199 in 1900 to 2,558 in 1905, 2,282 in 1910, 1,828 in 1913 and to 1,522 in 1914, the lowest on record.

The Infant mortality (7,580) was 92 more than in 1913, but lower than in any other year since 1898; it was 1,384 less than the decennial average (1904-1913) 8,964.

The mortality from all causes together was 31,853, being 47 more than in 1913, but 7,727 less than the preceding decennial average (39,580); deducting the deaths registered in 1913 (527) and 1914 (588) among new arrivals not belonging to the City from the mortality for the two years, the mortality in 1914 will be found to have been less than in the preceding year and the lowest since the commencement of Plague.

The principal increases of mortality registered under different diseases compared with 1913 were: Small-pox plus 40, Measles plus 41, Plague plus 332, Cholera plus 96, Dysentery plus 81, and Respiratory Diseases plus 129; the principal decreases on the other hand were: Fevers minus 168, Diarrhoea minus 151, Phthisis minus 306, Diseases of the Circulatory System minus 56, of the Digestive System minus 55 and of the Nervous System minus 30.

The number of *live* births registered during the year was 19,679, being 35 more than in 1913 but 469 less than the decennial average.

While noting with satisfaction the improved health conditions of the City as pourtrayed by the reduced mortality from all causes, I should like to remind the Commissioner and the Corporation that, in order to maintain and still further improve those conditions, more consideration should be given to sanitary improvements which have been suggested from time to time.

Although much has been done in the past, and the Corporation have approved and supported many measures for sanitary reforms, many are still in abeyance.

In the time of epidemics of Plague, Cholera, Small-pox, Malaria, etc., proposals made for improving insanitary conditions are sanctioned and carried out; but when the health conditions are approaching the pro-portions of a Western City, the necessity for persisting in sanitary reforms is apt to be lost sight of, and the money already allotted to sanitary improvements diverted to other, possibly equally necessary, projects, which more readily catch the eye and are more immediately obvious in their results.

This is not the time or place to deal fully with these questions, but in a retrospect of the health of the City for the past year, I should like to point out to the Commissioner and the Corporation that the steady decline in the mortality is not due to money spent in large sanitary works, as during the past 14 years beyond the erection of a few chawls for the labour staff and stables for bullocks, no outlay of any importance intimately affecting the conditions under which the people live has been undertaken except for control of infectious diseases.

In order to make my meaning clear, I will emphasise a few points, it would be worth the while of the Corporation to consider.

One of the greatest and most far-reaching reforms presented by the Health Department over ten years ago referred to the insanitary areas in the City, after due consideration of which by the then Commissioner Mr. Harvey and the Corporation, a representation was made to the Improvement Trust. If during those ten years these areas had been improved, it would not be exaggerating to say that the reduction in the mortality would have been more marked, the work of the Health Department much facilitated and the condition of the City much improved.

An improvement in the Conservancy System and its supervision has been constantly advocated, and although the introduction of motor waggons has facilitated removal of refuse, the installation of incinerators sanctioned by the Corporation has not yet been adopted. My views on insufficient supervision have been frequently placed before the Commissioner and the Corporation.

Infant mortality and measures to reduce it have formed the subject of many Reports, but no practical attempts have been made to really tackle the problem beyond the educative efforts of the Bombay Sanitary Association and philanthropic enterprise: A Maternity Home for Poor Women is an absolute necessity without which no real progress can be made.

LUCKNOW BAR'S GRIEVANCE.

SESSIONS JUDGE EXPERSSES REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 19.

Mr. Warburton, District and Sessions Judge, Lucknow, yesterday expressed regret in his Court to Mr. Saligram, a vakil of Lucknow, for an incident which occurred on the 16th December. He admitted he had lost patience with and spoken harshly to Mr. Saligram, and with reference to the complaint of the Oudh Bar Association about similar attitudes on his part on other occasions, Mr. Warburton said that the Bar in future would have no just cause of complaint. The apology was accepted by Mr. Saligram and Mr. St. George Jackson on behalf of the Association.

PHARA AND PAYLIS.

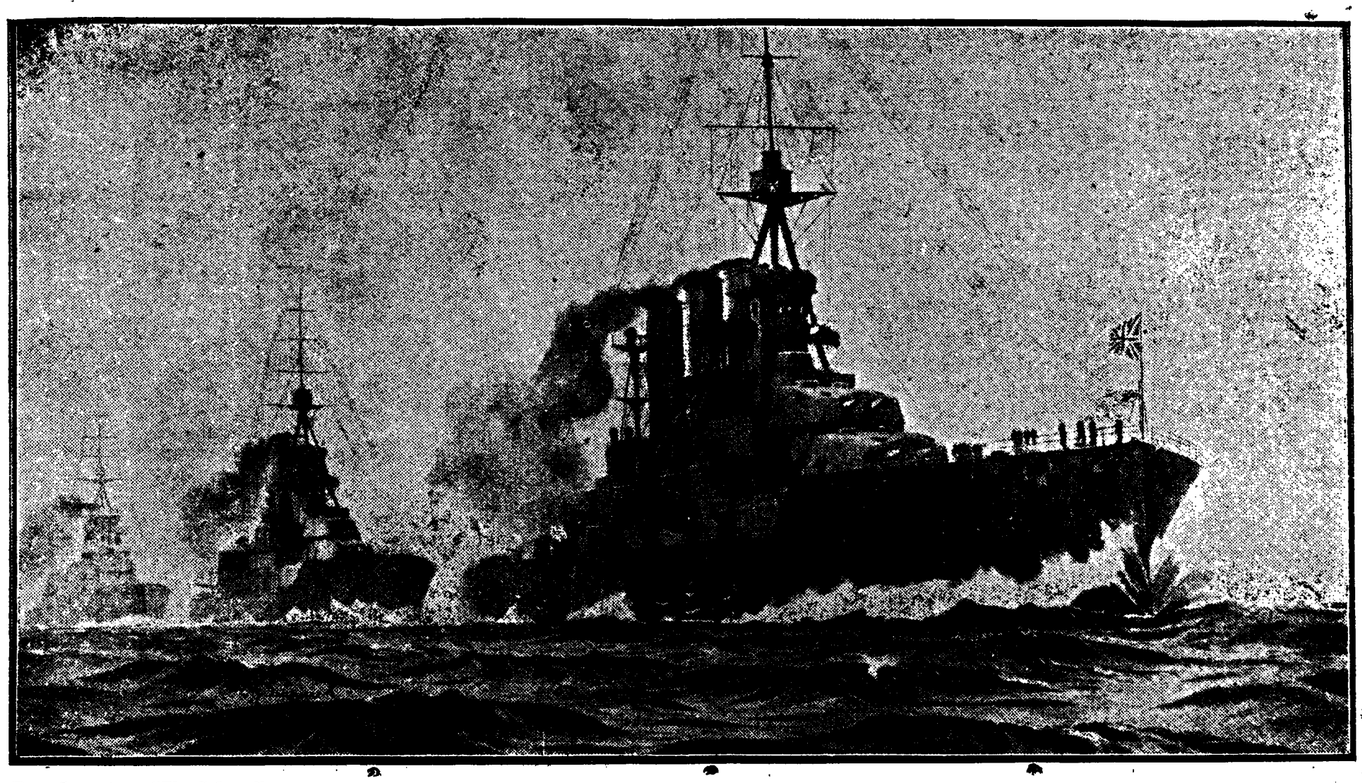
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a surprise to the public to see the notice given by Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, in connection with the Phara measure. Mr. Clayton, the acting Municipal Commissioner, also gave a notice of the same nature some months back, but it had no effect. The retail dealers completely refused to sell rice, wheat, etc., at 17 paylis a phara. Therefore will the Municipal Commissioner inform the public, whether he wants the retail sellers to use 17 paylis phara or the wholesale dealers only?—Yours, etc.,

K.

Bombay, Jan. 19th.

NEW UNITS FOR THE BRITISH BATTLE FLEET.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The new warships Tiger, Renbow and Emperor of India; The battle-cruiser Tiger, of 23,000 tons, is armed with eight 13-5in and twelve 6in guns and the battleships Renbow and Emperor of India, each of 25,000 tons, also carry 13-5in and 6in guns.

GALE OFF BRITISH COASTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A gale this week-end has strewn the British coasts with wrecks. An Admiralty patrol tug was sunk in the Downs and twelve drowned.

DEATH OF GENERAL STOESSEL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The death is announced of General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, who has long been paralyzed.

In the Russo-Japanese war General Stoessel defended Port Arthur against Japanese attacks both by land and sea, the citadel capitulating on January 1st 1905.

DEATH OF MR. J. F. GOODAY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The death is announced of Mr. J. F. Gooday, ex-Manager of the Great Eastern Railway.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Second-Lieut. C. Pigot-Moodie, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Powell, Welsh Fusiliers.

Captain S. Rowlandson, Durham Light Infantry.

VARIETY SHOWS AT THE FRONT.

MR. SEYMOUR HICKS' NATIONAL THEATRE COMPANY.

Determined, if need be, to "perspire a stone" during the next eight days in his efforts to cheer our gallant troops in France, Mr. Seymour Hicks hustled away from Victoria Station on December 27 at the head of his select "National Theatre Company" for the front, writes the "Daily Mail."

The scene held one's imagination. What would an Iron Duke have said to the presence of music-hall artistes in the field, or Napoleon or Moltke? Yet Lord Kitchener, in giving his consent, was only following French and German examples, General Joffre's men, together with those of Von Kluck, having already been entertained, the former by operatic stars, the latter by talented comrades-in-arms.

In a whirlwind interview with "The Daily Mail" representative, Mr. Hicks was in volcanic mood. "Just up from Portsmouth—travelling all night—motor break-down—three shows yesterday down there and two flying visits to London for 'Earl and Girl' rehearsal. My wife . . . here she comes, smiling as sweetly as ever . . opened in 'The Earl' last night. It's going to be 'some' week. Telegrams pouring in from the bases asking us to look in. . . Couldn't accept them all in a month's tour . . . three shows in Boulogne hospitals to-night alone, and then on to . . . ah! mustn't give any information as to the massing of British troops!

"22 OF US."

"We're twenty-two in all. Let me see; there's my wife, who's going to give all her old favourite numbers—the main idea is to conjure up happy memories for Tommy—and beauteous Gladys Cooper—look at her over there kissing hubby good-bye—(Lieutenant Buckmaster was present at the station). Why, she might be calculated to bewitch even a pan-German, whatever that is; and Willie Frame, who's seventy but going strong in the Lauder line; and clever little Ivy St. Helier, one of the best mimics of the day; and Ben Davies, who positively exhales an atmosphere of patriotism; and Olga and Eli Hudson, in their 'command' musical act; and clever Will Van Allen; and—who have I forgotten? Oh, yes, myself and the kinema."

NERVE-WRECKED GERMANS.

NO DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE FRONT.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Germany has been the foremost exponent of the doctrine that war is the great regenerator of peoples. This makes specially interesting an article written by the Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" which he calls "The Spiritually Wounded." He says:—

"We hear with sorrow in Berlin that boys of 14 are being sent to the front as volunteers. We even read that a young lieutenant of 15, who had been awarded the Iron Cross, has been killed. How terrible must be the impression created on the mind of youth by experience of the cruelties of the war!"

Everywhere one finds in Berlin young officers who have returned from the front with their nerves wrecked. Though many of them wear the Iron Cross of the first class, they cannot bear the thought of returning to the front. The dreadfulness of what they have already seen they cannot banish from their minds. Even their sleep is broken by visions of what they have witnessed and endured. They cannot bear that people should talk to them of the war.

This is not confined to officers. Generally speaking there is no desire in the hospitals for war literature. The wounded much prefer love stories. But perhaps it is in the officers that the change is most noticed. In Berlin you can see young lieutenants with grey, fallen-in faces. Even their hair is sometimes grey, and oh! those eyes.

Many of them came back here to rest after being wounded and have had to remain on account of their nerves. It is said that at the present moment there are 3,000 officers in Berlin who are incapacitated by their nerves and cannot return to the front. One day a thousand of them were called together and addressed in the name of the Kaiser, who urged them to pull themselves together as they were urgently required at the front. They were told that they must not too long hold themselves back from the service of the Fatherland."

These statements, made not without some risk to himself by this correspondent, have a sardonic flavour when it is remembered that only a few weeks ago the Kaiser assured his troops in the East that they must win because they had strongest nerves.

THE VOICE IN THE WOOD.

INCIDENT OF THE YPRES BATTLE.

A remarkable advanture befell Sergent J. Harris, a Liverpool man, of a heavy howitzer brigade, during the great battle of Ypres. Sergeant Harris had gone forward to make observations and to watch the effect of British gunfire, when he walked unsuspectingly into the hands of some German cavalry. He was in possession of a sketch of the enemy's position, and because of this the Germans deliberated as to whether they ought to shoot him out of hand; but they decided on taking him back to their lines, replacing the sketch-book in the sergeant's pocket. The Germans led the captive through a wood towards their trenches. Passing through the wood Harris was surprised to hear a voice, the possessor of which was surely concealed. "Lie down, man," came the command in confident Scotch accents. Realising that the request came to him, Harris fell on his face. Immediately a volley rang out and the German saddles were all emptied. Harris rose and rejoined his rescuers, who proved to be a company of a well-known regiment whose presence was unsuspected by the enemy's scouts.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY WITH DACCA NAWAB'S FAMILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Lord Carmichael presided at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, when references were made to the death of the late Nawab Sir Salimullah of Dacca who was a member of the Council. H. E. the Governor moved a resolution recording the Council's recognition of the serious loss, which it had sustained by the death of the Nawab, and conveying the Council's sympathy to the members of the deceased's family. The resolution was seconded and supported by Hindu, Mahomedan and European members, and carried unanimously, all present standing.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Embankment Bill and the Hon. Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Improvement Bill. The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell also introduced the Bengal Steamers Amendment Bill and referred it to a Select Committee. The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Roy agreed to withdraw his resolution advocation an advisary board for Education. The Council adjourned till 4th March.

THE GAIKWAR AT PATAN.

OPENING CEREMONY OF WATER WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATAN, Jan. 19.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda performed this morning the opening ceremony of the new Balabhai Club building at Patan at the request of Mr. Mohite, President of the Club.

In the afternoon his Highness performed the opening ceremony of the Municipal Water Works before a large and distinguished gathering. In requesting his Highness to perform the ceremony, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai, President of the Municipality, eulogized the services of the Maharaja for the introduction of various progressive measures in the State, and in particular for the steps taken by him to restore Patan, the ancient city of Gujrat, to its former greatness.

After performing the opening ceremony his Highness addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech the Gaekwar dwelt at length on the need of pure and free water to the people and the importance of waterworks to large and growing towns. He exhorted the people to use water freely but in any way not to waste it. The Maharajah congratulated the Municipality upon its public spirit and enterprise in this connection.

At the request of Mr. Umiashanker Lakhia, a leading citizen and Chairman of the Municipality, the unveiling ceremony of his Highness' marble bust, subscribed by Mr. Vithaldas Chaturbhuj, was performed by the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart. of Ahmedabad. In doing so Sir Chinubhai referred to the many reforms introduced by the Maharaja in his State, such as free and compulsory primary education, prevention of early marriages, separation of Judicial and Executive functions, establishment of village, taluka and district boards etc.

Mr. H. Jackson has been appointed University Teacher in Indian Forestry at Cambridge University for three years.

A reply has been received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in connection with Rural Boards in India. Some details in regard to this matter have still to be worked out.

THE BATTLE OF THE FALKLANDS.

FURTHER GRAPHIC DETAILS.

GERMAN SHIPS ASK FOR NO QUARTER.

Graphic details are published in the American papers of the battle of the Falkland Islands. They were obtained from passengers on the British steamer Oriza, landed at Punta Anendo.

When the British squadron arrived at Port Stanley on December 7 the Canopus was left outsidt to keep watch while the other ships coaled.

Admiral von Spee, hoping to seize the islands, arrived off the port. Seeing only the Canopus he advanced to the attack. Scarcely had the Canopus opened the first broadside when the rest of the British appeared. According to the "Herald," the Germans, the Scharnhorst leading, came straight on, waiting to fire until within range. When four miles off the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau veered round and let go their heaviest guns.

Officers in the fighting tops of the British ships watched our shells smashing into the vitals of the German cruisers and could see the flames shoot first from one part and then from another in the vessels.

By order of Admiral Sturdee the big Britishers concentrated their fire on the Scharnhorst.

The Germans scored only a few hits, their shells being either short or over the British ships.

At the end of an hour the Scharnhorst began to settle, with a strong list, and fire sweeping her beyond the control of the crews. It was evident that she was sinking.

The Canopus ran up flags indicating that firing would cease and boats would be sent to save the officers and crew. Admiral Spee's reply was a last broad-side.

Shortly afterwards the vessel went down, the Admiral disappearing with his men.

The British then concentrated their fire on the Gneisenau. For two hours she fought, darting round with great speed and hoping to foil the British aim, but the British kept her within range.

When she went down no quarter was asked, though the British again signalled that they were ready to save all who wished to leave the ship. The Gneisenau sank eighty miles from Port Stanley.

SONGS ON SINKING SHIP.

It is understood that the British commanders reserved their fire and allowed the men to have breakfast. When the British did come into action little signalling was done as each commander knew his task.

The Gneisenau was without ammunition when she sank, and the officers and crew stood on deck singing patriotic songs as the ship took her final plunge. A large number of the officers and crew were saved.

Both of Admiral von Spee's sons lost their lives, one being on the Scharnhorst and the other on the Leipzig, which was near the same spot when she went down riddled with shells. Two colliers which refused to surrender had to be sunk.

After the battle the British lowered boats and rescued 194 men. Of the British eight were killed, most of whom were aboard the Cornwall, which was the only vessel to be damaged.

SCHARNHORST'S SHOOTING.

Further details received from a Monte Video correspondent go to show that Admiral von Spee, as soon as he realised the trap into which he had been lured, made a signal to his squadron to scatter, but he was too late, having been drawn far within the British range. The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau at once became targets for the British battle cruisers, the light German ships being left to the smaller British cruisers. The Invincible received the brunt of the German fire, which managed to get home several broadsides which rattled vainly against the ship's heavy armour. The Scharnhorst maintained its reputation for shooting, one shell wrecking the Invincible's wardroom.

Meanwhile the British salvoes were battering the Germans to pieces, raking them from stem to stern. One after another their guns were silenced. The Glasgow had overtaken the Leipzig, and her six-inch guns counted for more than the four-inch of the Leipzig. At the end of two hours the German ship was on fire and sinking. She hauled down her colours and hoisted the white flag. The Glasgow ceased fire, ran down close, lowered her boats and saved the remnants of the crew. But as the first British boats started the Leipzig fired another gun. The Glasgow immediately replied with another broadside, which hastened the final plunge.

A British officer afterwards expressed the opinion that he was inclined to believe that the last shot from the Leipzig was accidental. Other cruisers came up later. The Captain of the Nuernberg refused to surrender, and she was speedily sent to the bottom. Her destruction was the salvation of the Dresden and the Prinz Eitel, as the British stopped to pick up the survivors, thus enabling the German vessels to get away.

Mr. J. H. Chase, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic

Dr. Hooper, late of the Indian Museum an authority on the natural products of India who retired from this country a few years ago, recently visited America and has been retained by the American Government as Expert Chemical Adviser on £2,000 a year.

GERMANS FORCED BACK

IN A MAZE OF TRENCH FIRE.

"EYE-WITNESS'S" DESCRIPTION.

The following accunt, which has been communicated by "Eye-Witness", present with general Headquarters, describes the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it.

Writing on December 17, Eye-Witness says:—

There is now some definite action on our front to report. In conjunction with the French, who are also pressing, a forward movement has been started which has resulted in a small gain of ground.

On the night of the 13th-14th to the south of the Lys, some of the Indian troops rushed two German sap heads and gained possession of them. On Monday, the 14th, on our right, the artillery of both sides was kept employed, our guns taking the greater share in the action, and there was rifle fire all along the line. It was on the left that a somewhat more important operation was initiated. Here, after a bombardment of a section of the German position, our infantry pushed forward at a point to the west of Wytschaete. We captured some sections of trench at a loss to the enemy of 120 killed and two officers and 60 men taken prisoners. Beyond our left the Germans were also forced back some distance along the line running between St. Eloi, to the south-east of Ypres and Zonnebeke, to the north of the Ypres-Menin road. North of Ypres the Germans also withdrew at certain points. That night the enemy fired 250 shells into Armentieres.

Next day, Tuesday, there was no advance made by either side. To the north of the Lys our artillery action continued, and our infantry maintained the gain in ground made the day before. On our immediate left the French were opposed by a stubborn resistance and made no further progress. During the night, near Givenchy, an assault was carried out in three bodies against the German saps. Two of these attacks were successful, and our troops retained possession of a certain length of each sap. In the centre a minor attack against a German trench was also successful. Beyond our right the French gained some ground.

PUSHING THE ENEMY BACK.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Germans started what looked like an advance in force against our right, but it did not develop; and in the centre sapping operations alone occupied each side. On our left we maintained the ground won on the 14th, and to the north of us the French made some progress, capturing some 400 yards of trench on the north of the Menin Road from which we were driven by the Prussian Guard on October 11.

On Thursday, the 17th, nothing happened on our right, but it was noticeable that the enemy showed signs of being in expectation of an attack by manning his fire trenches in force. In the centre sapping continued, and some of our heavy guns obtained several hits upon a German howitzer battery and what appeared to be a headquarter. On our left our action was confined to that of the artillery, the infantry not advancing beyond the line they had gained on the 14th. In this quarter of the field two German soldiers who had crawled out of their trenches to throw hand-grenades were both blown up by a premature burst of one of these missiles.

Beyond our left, up in the north, a German counter-attack on the night of the 16th-17th near Lombaertzyde was repulsed, and the Germans were slowly forced back east and south of Nieuport and lost about 100 sailors and marines, captured by the French.

From a prisoner captured on the 14th it has been ascertained that both the 23rd Regiment and Jagers suffered enormous losses on November 4. The same man described November 5 as a "terrible day," and mentions that he had never before seen such mud as that in which they Germans were operating, and that the troops were suffering very much from the water in the trenches. The shelling that he went through on the 14th of this month he states to have exceeded all his previous experience.

We have reason to believe fram the evidence of prisoners that many of the Landwehr are heartily sick of the war and resent the harsh treatment of their officers. They have been persuaded that the British illtreat their prisoners, and but for this some would be willing to surrender.

The Germans appear to be discarding their helmets, the *Pickelhauben* with which they have for 50 years been associated in the eyes of the world. Also, probably for purposes of concealment, they are covering the red bands of their forage caps with strips of grey cloth.

THE ENEMY'S CUNNING DEFENCES.

The opposition now being encountered resembles to some extent that met with by us in the beginning of October, when we first reached the Franco-Belgian frontier and before the Germans brought up their full force and assumed the offensive. It has one great difference, however, and that is that the enemy is in much greater force and his positions are much stronger and better organized than they were two months ago. Then an advance by either side implied movement across enclosed and very difficult country—as it does still—and for us it meant the attack of skilfully but hastily fortified strong points or villages held to a large extent by cavalry and Jagers. With a large propoprtion of machine guns, what we have in front of us to-day is no longer a succession of isolated points.

There still are such points, and some are the same, but they are stronger and form part of a practically continuous defensive zone, consising in some places of several lines of cunningly sited and carefully constructed works. This zone really amounts to a maze of fire trenches and obstacles. Every known form of obstacle is used, the entanglements—to select the most common—varying from loose coins of wire to securely staked networks of from 18in. to nearly 6ft. in height and of different widths.

These measures of defence are only such as are to be expected from troops who are well trained and have ample resources and time. And there are, of course, ways in which they can be overcome. But, where these methods are applied, the rate of advance is necessarily slow, and, when it is reported in laconic terms that ground has been gained at a certain point, topographically, the gain may amount to only a few yards. Practically, on the other hand the prpogress implied by even such a small step forward may be important, for a trench, a cluster of trenches, the edge of a wood, a building, a village, or a knoll, may have been reached, the possession of which will facilitate further operations.

Siege approaches, such as saps, help the attacker to advance under cover and so to minimize loss, but they do not and cannot obviate liability to surprise receptions of the nature indicated when once the enemy's works are gained. The only certain method of preventing this is by a prolonged bombardment with high explosive shell till trenches, mines, and machine guns are reduced to scrap heaps, or to mine under them and blow them into the air.

THE LATE LIEUT. E. C. HARDINGE.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

The funeral of Lieutenant the Hon. Edward Hardinge, 15th Hussars, eldest son of the Viceroy of India, took place on December 22, the interment being in the churchyard at Fordcombe, where his mother, Lady Hardinge, is buried. A sergeant and eight men of the Hampshire Carabineers acted as bearers. The officiating clergy were the Reverends J. E. Wild (brother-in-law to the late Lady Hardinge of Penshurst), A. St. John Field (vicar of Fordcombe), and R. E. E. Frampton (of Penshurst). The principal mourners were the Hon. Alec Hardinge (brother), Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge and the Hon. Ruby Hardinge (uncle, aunt, and cousin), Hon. R. Hardinge (uncle), Lady Meux (aunt), Hon. Lena Hardinge (aunt), Lord Alington and Evelyn Lady Alington, the Hon. Mrs. Field, Mr. C. A. Morris Field and Lieutenant R. Field, Mrs. Wild, and Captain R. P. Wells (fellow officer). Other mourners included Lord Stanley, Lady Wolverton, Canon Maberly-Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Wood, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Honor Leigh, Hon. R. Harvey, Dr. Manser, Miss Parkes, Sir Vincent Cubitt, Mr. D. Shield, Mrs. J. J. Barrow, Mr. Meade-Waldo, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Mrs. A. C. Damper, Mrs. George Fowke, Mrs. Ernest Hills, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Gordon Goodwin, Mr. A. H. Constable, and Mr. C. D. Eagleton.

Among those, in addition to members of the family, who sent flowers were Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, his brother officers at the front, the Marquess and Marchioness Camden, and Lord and Lady Wolverton. The following was the inscription accompanying Queen Alexadra's wreath: "To the dear memory of Edward Hardinge, with heartfelt sorrow for a true young life laid down for his King and country; now joined with his beloved mother in Heaven in God's safe keeping,—From Alexandra." Princess Victoria's was inscribed: "In loving remembrance of my darling Godson."

THE POPE AND PEACE.

REGRETS FOR FAILURE OF CHRISTMAS TRUCE.

The Pope received the members of the Sacred College on December 24, in the Throne Room for the presentation of Christmas greetings, says Reuter's Correspondent at Rome.

The Pontiff, in reply, thanked the cardinals, and said that of the wishes expressed by the Sacred College none seemed more appropriate to the Christmas festival, nor more in consonance with the wish in everybody's heart, than that for peace. He had left nothing undone to the ensure that his counsel on the necessity of peace should be well received. It was with this object that he had the idea of proposing a Christmas truce, cherishing the hope that if the black spectre of war could not be driven away balm might at least be brought to the wounds caused by the war.

Unhappily, this Christian initiative was not crowned with success, but that did not discourage him. He meant to continue every effort to hasten the end of the war or to lighten its sad consequences. It seemed to him as if the Holy Ghost said to them now as it formerly said to the prophet, "Clama, necesses." Hence he had pleaded, not without hope of good results, for the exchange of prisoners who were not fit for further military service. "Clama, necesses!" He wished that priests conversant with the language of prisoners should bring them comfort and offer themselves as intermediaries between them and their families, who might be in distress, or, at least, without news. "Clama, ne cesses!" He praised the priests and the laymen who had been active in public and in private prayers in order to obtain from God an end to this terrible scourage.

The new dollar, which is to be current through the whole of China, bears on one side a fine head of President Yuan Shih-kai in profile. On the reverse is the "Grain Crops" decoration insignia with the Chinese characters for "Republic of China."

A HIDDEN ARMY.

HOW SIR JOHN FRENCH WORKS.

THE CHAIN OF COMMAND.

In the following narrative which was communicated to the Press on Dec. 25 by "Eye-witness" at the front, interesting light is thrown on the machinery of communication between the General Head-quarters of the British Forces and the trenches.

(Later than the Mail.)

An artillery bombardment of the enemy's positions—such as has recently been carried out—viewed from the high ground on our left is a most impressive sight. After a short burst of fire lasting perhaps for only three or four minutes the hostile trenches are obscured by a pall of smoke, in the midst of which can be seen the flashes of the shrapnel bursts and the miniature volcanoes of earth where the high explosive common shells bursts in the soft clay soil. Then, if an infantry attack is to be launched the cannonade suddenly ceases, there is a moment of suspense, and a swarm of khaki figures spring from our trenches and rushes across the fire-swept zone of possibly a hundred yards in breadth.

Instantly there breaks out the rattle of machine guns and musketry. There is some hesitation as the stormers reach the entanglement, and then, if the assault succeeds they disappear into the enemy's trenches, leaving a few or many scattered bodies lying in the track of their advance. Save at such moments as these there is often no movement whatever in the battle zone, for not a man, horse, or gun is to be seen.

THE "G.H.Q."

The mere recapitulation of results attained conveys so little idea of the system of control by which the operations are directed that a superficial description of the chain of command may not be out of place. In that rather vague area known as "the front," omitting the "bases," "advanced bases," and lines of communication lying behind, the first and most important point for consideration is the General Head-quarters of the Army where is located the directing brain, and the driving force of the Army as a whole. G. H. Q., as it is usually called, is generally in some centrally situated town, which may be within sound of the enemy's guns but not within their reach, and at it are installed the Commander-in-Chief and the General Staff of the Army.

At the Headquarters of the Army, as at those of corps, divisions, and brigades, a great part of this work is done by means of maps. Here in certain offices, may be seen large tables spread with maps upon which every movement of both sides is carefully recorded in flags or coloured chalks as news is received from the various sources of information available.

At this centre also are the heads of the administrative branches and departments of the Army, which deal with discipline, supplies of all sorts, transport of every nature, the transmission of information, and the medical services. But the Commander-in-Chief has one or more central posts nearer the front, at which he can more conveninently meet his subordinate commanders for consultation, and to which the latter can more quickly send reports or their representatives. These are called *Postes de Commandement*, or Report Centres. Touch is maintained daily between General Headquarters, Corps Headquarters and the General and Corps Headquarters of the Allies by means of special *liaison* officers, who travel to and fro by motor.

THE CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

Behind their respective corps and some way in front of General Headquarters, but also generally in a town and far enough from the firing line to be immune from the turmoil of the fighting are the Corps Headquarters. These are replicas on a smaller scale,—suitable to the requirements and lesser size of a corps,—of General Headquarters. At them, as may be supposed, are stationed the corps commanders and their staffs. These commanders also are kept in touch with each other by *liaison* officers, and have the *Postes de Commandement*.

Again, a step farther down the military hierarchy and still closer to the front, come divisional headquarters. These are pushed as far forward as is compatible with comparative immunity from hostile artillery fire. With heavy howitzers or guns in the field complete immunity is unobtainable at the distance from the front at which it is desirable for divisional commanders to exercise control.

Here in this neighbourhood are to be found the first visible signs that fighting is going on. These do not consist so much in the ruined houses and devastated villages, which are rather proofs of past fighting, and may be in evidence even behind General Headquarters, but consist paradoxically enough in the actual absence of any traces of the presence of masses of soldiers, for though the area from here onwards may contain thousands of troops, all cavalry, artillery and infantry will alike be so hidden away in villages, in woods, or in folds of the ground, that there will be no trace of them in the landscape. This is one result of the all-pervading and all-seeing aeroplane.

Yet another stage farther towards the fighting line are the brigade headquarters. The brigadier, with his staff, may be in a house, but it is as likely that his office will be in an underground dug-out.

Still farther on, some 400 or 500 yards from brigade headquarters, lies the belt of country in which hide the supports and actual firing line. In this will be found the battalion commanders, Seamed with dug-outs, burrows, trenches, and excavations of every kind, and fitted with craters, it is bounded on the front by a long discontinuous irregular line fringed with barbed wire and broken by saps wriggling still more to the front. This is the Ultima Thule.

NO-MAN'S LAND.

Beyond, of width varying according to the nature of the fighting and of the ground is neutral territory, the No-man's land between the hostile forces. It is strewn with the dead of both sides, some lying, other caught and propped in the sagging wire where they may have been for days, still others half-buried in craters or destroyed parapets. When darkness falls, with infinite caution, an occasional patrol or solitary sniper may explore this gruesome area, crawling among the debris,—possibly of many fights,—over the dead bodies and the inequalities of the ground till some point of vantage is gained whence the enemy's position can be examined or a good shot obtained. On the other side of this zone of the unburied dead bristle a similar fringe of wire and a long succession of low mounds and parapets,—the position of the enemy. And woe betide the man who in daylight puts up his head carelessly to take a long glance at it.

INDIANS AND IRISH.

THREE BRILLIANT CHARGES BY CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

A thrilling story of how the Connaught Rangers saved an Indian regiment is told in the "Daily Express" by one of its correspondents.

It was arranged that the Indians should make a surprise attack on the German trenches at dawn. They had gone half way, when the enemy, whose artillery had been reinforced during the night, opened fire violently.

The Indians went bravely on, but they were raked by infantry fire, and had to retire to their trenches.

The Germans found the range, and bombarded the trenches violently for twenty minutes. The bombardment was followed up by an infantry attack in overwhelming numbers.

Matters looked serious, when ringing cheers were heard, and the Connaught Rangers came up at the double.

A desperate hand-to-hand battle followed. The Irishmen, in face of the terrible odds facing them, were repulsed, and had to retreat. They re-formed and attacked again, but again they were driven back before the overwhelming onslaught of the Germans.

In spite of their heavy losses, the Rangers did not lose their courage. They re-formed a second time, and, with the remnants of the Indians, made a third glorious charge.

This time they literally swept the Germans before them. The enemy at first made a determined stand but, in spite of their numbers, they were powerless before the maddened Indians and the equally maddened Irishmen.

When all their officers had fallen the Germans threw down their rifles, and the Connaughts, still cheering, occupied their trenches.

SOLDIER-ELECTORS.

HOW NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE VOTED

The general election in New Zealand, which has resulted in a tie, was due shortly after the contingent of 8000 who volunteered for service at the front had to leave, and the Government consequently put through speedily an Expeditionary Force Voting Bill, the ordinary routine of camps being temporarily suspended in order to allow the men to record their votes.

In New Zealand every adult over 21 enjoys this privilege. At the booths, to which the troops were marched in companies, each member was handed a ballot paper on which were the names of the three political parties—Government, Opposition, and Labour—and it was left to the members to strike out the names of the two parties for which they did not desire to vote. Provision was also made for votes to be taken on both licensing issues.

After the voting each member of the force had to mark his ballot paper and then enclose it in an envelope addressed to the returning officer of the electoral district in which he resided immediately before he joined the force. The votes were to be dealt with as though they had been recorded by an "absent voter," and to be added to the total of votes cast for the Government, Opposition, or Labour candidates named by the leaders of the parties.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED.

Prince William of Wied, the Mpret of Albania, who is now serving in the German Army, has not renounced the Albanian throne, according to a letter addressed to the Rome newspapers by M. Hakarigij, secretary to the Grand Marshal of the Albanian Court.

Dr. Hayden, Director-General of Geological Survey, India, who went home on leave last year by the overland route through Kashgar has returned to Calcutta. Dr. Hayden heard of the declaration of the war in August while in Central Asia, and had to considerably alter his programme in consequence. He had intended to cross Russia and then travel through Germany. But giving up this idea, he had to proceed to England by the now general route through Finland. Dr. Christie, of the same department, actually happened to be in Germany at the time of the declaration of war. With some difficulty he managed to find his way to England.

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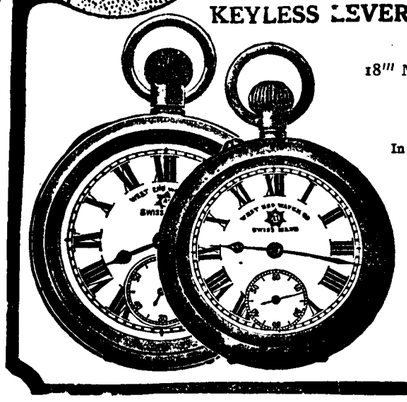

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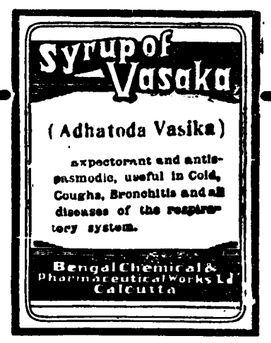
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LADY SHOPLIFTERS.

FASCINATION OF STEALING.

A smart arrest by a female detective at the premises of William Whiteley (Ltd.), in Queen's road, Bayswater, was described at the Marylebone Police Court on December 22, when two fashionable dressed women, Elizabeth Watts, aged 34, and Rose Garner, 32, the wife of an Inland Revenue valuer, both residing at Grimwood-road. Twickenham, were charged with being concerned together in stealing scent, trays, gloves, ties, boxes, books, fancy bags of lavender, and other articles, to the value of £2, from Messrs. Whiteley's stores.

Mr. C. V. Hill defended.

Mr. F. Freke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuted for the company, and said the evidence would disclose that the accused had given way to stealing in a very wholesale manner.

Annie Betts a female detective in the employment of William Whiteley (Ltd.), said she first observed the accused shortly after three the previous afternoon on the third floor, and followed them in consequence of their suspicious movements. Garner was carrying a black bag, which was nearly full of articles, and witness saw her take, first, a bottle of scent at the scent counter, and then some trays from the tray counter, while her companion covered her movements with a muff. They then purchased a basket and just afterwards it was obvious that they had transferred the whole of the articles from the black bag into the basket.

Mrs. Garner still retained the black bag, and proceeded downstairs, where she visited four other departments, and took something at each, while Mrs. Watts again covered her movements. One of the articles was a suede bag, which she slipped on her arm.

"KLEPTOMANIA."

"A further receptacle for anything she took," suggested Mr. Freke Palmer.

Shortly afterwards the accused left the premises with their loot and were arrested.

Garner: "I am very sorry. Do forgive me, for the sake of my little girl, and let me pay for them. This is the first time I have ever done such a thing." Watts asked that her companion should be liberated and that she should be given a month.

The magistrate remarked that they had behaved afer the manner of experienced shoplifters.

Mr. C. V. Hill admitted that they were caught red-handed, and explained that they were sisters-in-law, and were both in a good position and well connected. There was no inducement, he said, for them to steal. They came to London to do their Christmas shopping, and Watts, who had been suffering from insomnia and was in a delicate state of health, became impatient at the delay in being served and helped herself, first to one article and then another. And the more she took the more the fascination came over her, and she then became anxious to see to what extent she could carry on her depredations. And the same fascination apparently transferred itself to her sister-in law.

"I suggest," added the solicitor, "that they yielded to the impulse of the moment, and were, in fact, suffering from the disease peculiar to women known as kleptomania."

Mr. Garrett said but for the fact that he was informed that they bore good characters he should have suspected that the assused were expert shoplifters, as the evidence pointed to a deliberate system. He could not accept the view of kleptomania, and sentenced each of the accused to one month in the second division.

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S BOASTS.

TALK OF BLOCKADING THE BRITISH COAST.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" concludes from some recent declarations of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz to an American journalist that Germany intends to attempt a blockade of the British coast and to destroy British merchant shipping by means of big submarines, in which Germany possesses a superiority over Britain.

The paper quotes Admiral von Tirpitz's statement that submarine warfare is more effective than attack by airship, though, curiously enough, he keeps silence concerning the purport of the numerous airships which Germany is constructing. The paper says that Admiral von Tirpitz's declarations are highly important, and that the German public knew well that Germany would have a reply ready to the question of how the Germans ought to attack England's nerve centre. Just because Admiral von Tripitz did not hesitate to express his views so frankly to the public, says the journal, we see a guarantee that he is thoroughly sure of his ground.

The journal argues that British naval activity on the Belgian coast is due to the growing fear of German submarine action, "but," it continues, "we occupy Ostend and mean to hold it as a base, and when our Admiralty considers the moment has arrived we will carry on the blockade war with determination and ruthlessness."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" also considers that Admiral von Tirpitz's declarations are highly important as indicating a means by which the policy of England to starve Germany out may be countered.

The recommendations of the Bangalore District Court Martial for reduction in rank of Sergt. G. Jeremiah, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in refusing to continue musketry practice on the ground that he had had enough of it, have been quashed by the superior army authority court who held that the court which tried him, was irregularly constituted.

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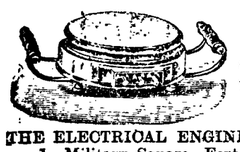

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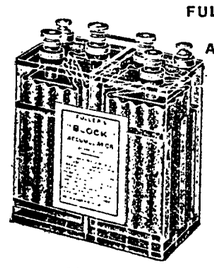

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The season for fancy-dress gatherings is with us again; and, although there will certainly not be as many parties this Christmas as in other years, some will certainly take place, for there is no more popular way of raising money than by the subscription fancy-dress ball. Everyone has his or her own ideas as to what kind of fancy dress to adopt, and many choose costumes in which it is easy to dance; but for simple beauty and dignity there is nothing to equal the dresses worn in such plays as "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals," with their wigs and patches and powder and furbelows. The Louis XIV. frock pictured below is built on the same lines as those indicated, and its beauty and elegance need no praise, for they speak for themselves. Such a frock is a delight to its wearer.

A LOVELY FANCY DRESS.

A picturesque fancy dress is here brought to our notice, illustrative of the Louis XIV. period. This particular example was made of pastel blue and mauve brocade, the underskirt and gauged stomacher being of flesh-pink satin. The tight-fitting corsage, and the enormous hat, are of black velvet, the hat having a mass of white feathers to crown it. The frills that so daintily finish the elbows and bodice are white Duchess lace. If the above materials are considered too expensive, the dress could be made up very effectively and inexpensively in two colours of mercerised satin, with black velveteen bodice and white lace. The hat could be velveteen too, as this material is now made in such excellent quality and colour. In this case the underskirt could be of pink quilted satin, and the overskirt and bodice of purple velveteen.

A DAINTY BLOUSE.

For afternoon wear nothing could be daintier than the pattern shown here. The sleeves and underbodice are of all-over lace, and the corsage of tea-coloured mousseline-de-soie, embroidered with silk spots in a dull-red tapestry shade. The buttons and rose should be of the same dull-red shade. The collar and cuffs of skunk make a very seasonable finish to the blouse. Note should be made that the silk rose nestles in the fur at the throat, and is not worn at breast or waist as hitherto. It is unlikely that buttons of the exact shade required would be purchasable, and material-covered blocks would be utilised.

CHARMING LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK.

Pictured in the sketch we have a delightful suggestion for a smart little school frock for a girl of a eight-years old. It is intended to be realised in navy suiting serge, the lower frill of the skirt and the "bib" of the bodice being of navy and white check fine cloth. The "bib" of the bodice finishes in a large bow at the back. The collar and cuffs are of white flannel, buttonholed with scarlet silk; and the collar finishes in front with a smart little bow. Of course, the collar and cuffs may be some lingerie material, and renewed often by washing, but they are not so warm-looking as the flannel for winter wear.

WHAT IS THE HOME-MAKING INSTINCT.

ARTISTIC EFFECT AT THE EXPENSE OF COMFORT.

"B. D." writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Eva is artistic. She dosen't paint or sketch or do clever things with a camera, but she is madly in love with period furniture, and can spend hours over a book of wall-papers patterns. I have just been to see her in her new home, and it is as artistic and fresh and harmonious as the most ardnt lover of the decorative could wish. Yet I felt chilled—and all, I believe, because Eva doesn't know what home-making means. She ought to have been an architect, for she would have been in her element planning houses. Failing that, her services would have been invaluable to a furnishing firm dealing with the equipment of officers. As it is, Eva is a young woman with a newly-acquired husband who has to fall in with his wife's schemes. And she lacks absolutely the home-making instinct.

Her dining-room i Jacobean—very elegrant and correct. The wall is distempered a dull shade of brown. The floor is stained a deeper shade, and there is one rug of rather sombre green. Three pictures—Eva hates a hall of furniture. Her drawing-room is a ged table, four chairs, a dresser, and a small side-table are all that she allows in the way of furniture. Her drawing-room is a little more comfortable, but I found its subtly-arranged harmony rather trying. It is a mauve room, and all the shades have been carefully chosen, no doubt; but I should I know, weary of a mauve pile carpet, mauve curtains, mauve wall-paper, and positively long for a crude dash of red or yellow. One feels that to be literally in the picture one must wear mauve frocks, and I quite expect Eva reproaches her husband if he dares to appear in the drawing-room sporting a red tie.

And so throughout the house. "Odds and ends" are rigorously excluded. Every room is spacious, airy, and absolutely correct. Strictly speaking, there isn't a jarring note anywhere. And yet I found myself longing for pattered wall-paper, horsehair furniture, and a collection of antimacassars! Eva has achieved an artistic effect, at the expense of comfort, and so proves herself an abject failure as a home-maker.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS.

I contrast her house with some chambers that a bachelor cousin of mine has furnished in town. And I know which place I should rather have for my habitation. Dick's rooms are jolly and comfortable and deliciously homelike. The living room is not in the least obtrusive in its colour effects, nor yet in the least monotonous. Dick doesn't believe in living up to a colour scheme, but his natural good taste prevents the possibility of any outrageous contrasts. The chambers are cheerful and very man-like. A warm green paper covers the walls, and there is a rich looking Persian rug on the floor, while books and letters and pipes and odds and ends that will never be seen in Eva's house are scattered everywhere. A couple of Morris chairs, plenty of cushions, a most inviting couch, a small desk, and a quaint assortment of knick-knacks make Dick's den bright and cheery without producing a crowded effect.

In Eva's house one feels the necessity for keeping everything in its place; one knows that a superfluity of old magazines would not harmonise with a Jacobean dining-room, while curios and old bits of China collected in all parts of the world would be out of place in a Louis Quinze drawing-room. Thank heaven, Dick's rooms are furnished after his own heart and not in accordance with the fashions of bygone days.

A woman who is a born home-maker unconsciously makes an architecturally ugly house a haven of rest and comfort. For it is personality that makes a home, not a knowledge of decorative schemes. Period furniture, tiled kitchens, and chilly bedrooms are too reminiscent of offices and school with their rules and regulations. The woman who loves brightness and comfort and freedom inevitably expresses those qualities in a house that is not merely a place for experiments, but in reality a home.

WAR RUGS.

ORIGINAL WORK BY OUT-OF-WORK TYPISTS.

A unique Christmas present is a war rug. These are being made by shorthand-writers and typists, thrown out of work by the war, at the Needlework Studio of Miss Ruth Cross, Moscow-road, Bayswater.

When I called there the other day, says a writer in a Home paper, I found several girls bending over hand looms, skilfully interweaving wool of many colours into harmonious patterns designed specially by Miss Cross. These rugs are made exactly as they are made in Turkey, and the wool is dyed on the premises.

PURPLE RIVERS.

Very poetic are the names of some of the rugs. Many customers have bought them merely as mementoes of the war. There is "The Battle of the Seven Rivers," for instance, but on the rug it is a battle without bloodshed. Nothing is shown but seven rivers of palest purple winding through green and pleasant lands. "The Road to Calais" is demonstrated by numerous blue bayonet tops shining in the midst of gold—the gold of autumn trees, perhaps, or it may be dawn, or it may be symbolical of victory.

"THE ROAD TO TIPPERARY."

"The Road to Tipperary" is a very winding grey road, going round and round in a series of squares, and culminating in a big green shamrock at the centre. "Ship and Gun" shows a purple ship on a blue sea, with a grey sky and a bank of white cloud. A Belgian mat shows a tawny lion rampant on a black back-ground. One Belgian lady ordered a praying-mat in the Belgian colours. Another ordered a St. George's shield surrounded by maple leaves to send out to pray, I mean in general that we are to remember that. Let us remember what they are doing, and be able when they return to look them in the face.

"The quality of life has become determinative, and deeper. I feel that there is more evil in it, and more good, that it is more filled with terror and cruelty and death, and at the same time more filled with love and loyalty. We have to resist emotion, and be strong. At the same time there is a deeper emotion moving all about us.

"We have moved away from an easy, polite, superficial world in which people were habitually a little apt to be vexed with their colleagues and bored with their near relatives, into a world in which the tears came into men's eyes when they spoke of their comrades in the trenches, or heard messages from their people at home."

NEEDLEWORK GIFTS.

It is interesting to know that in spite of knitting and Red Cross work, ladies are still finding time to make Christmas gifts for their friends, and ordinary fancy needlework is by no means being neglected. Petit point and Richelieu work are still exceedingly popular. Little silk letter-cases and newspaper-cutting cases of a convenient pocket size, with a little cluster of flowers, rose buds or white heather for example, in a corner of the cover, are charming gifts for soldiers, and some pretty examples are shown at the studio.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE.

ITS DEEPENING THROUGH WAR.

Professor Gilbert Murray, speaking at a meeting arranged by the Society for Women's Suffrage, said that a thing which he has felt more and more borne in upon him through close association with wounded soldiers and others is that the demand now made is especially a demand for that old-fashioned, unspecialised form of service which women have rendered to men in their time of need ever since the beginning of recorded history.

"We are getting a touch of that primitive state of society in which the men are fighting and the business of the women is to love and pray. Young men are going out to the war. One after another I see them go, my own pupils, friends, not rowdy and violent men looking out for adventure, but men who are gentle and kindly happy men, contented men, young men with long lives before them offering to die for you and me.

"That is a thing that haunts me, and when I say it is our business to love and pray, I mean in general that we are to remember that. Let us remember what they are doing, and be able when they return to look them in the face.

"The quality of life has become determinative, and deeper. I feel that there is more evil in it, and more good, that it is more filled with terror and cruelty and death, and at the same time more filled with love and loyalty. We have to resist emotion, and be strong. At the same time there is a deeper emotion moving all about us.

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The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has awarded its silver medal for animal lifesaving in respect of two humane actions courageously performed during the bombardment of Whitby by the Germans. The medals go to James White, a boy, who pluckily brought to a standstill his runaway horse, which was frightened by the bursting shells, and to the relatives of William Edward Tunmore (61), who was killed by a piece of shell while he was leading a horse to a place of safety. The animal was unharmed.

Dr. Hooper, late of the Indian Museum, an authority on the natural products of India, who returned from this country a few years ago, recently visited America and has been retained by the American Government as Expert Chemical Adviser at £2,000 a year.

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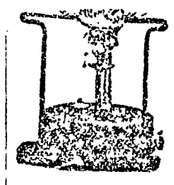

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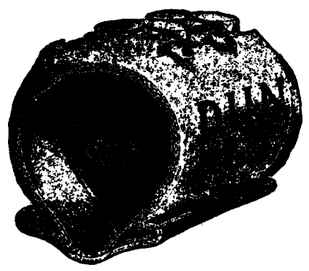

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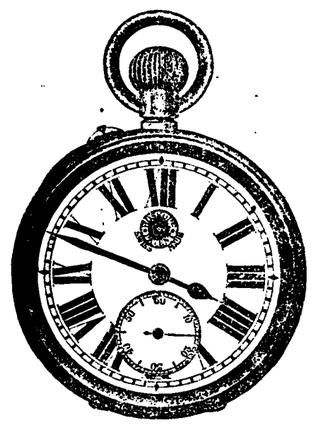

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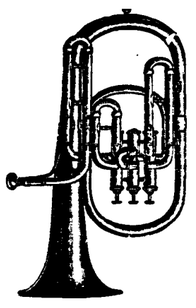

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